The Chicago Tribune.

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NEW YORK.

What Boss Tweed Thinks of the Trial of Mayor Hall.

Statement by Shanks of His Fight with Fithian.

Advertising Dodges by a Firm of Swindlers.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSS TWEED INTERVIEWED.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The effect of Garvey's disclosures on the individuals composing the broken Tammany Ring continues to be the absorbing topic. Some of the morning journals assert that both Tweed and Connolly are fugitives. Connolly's friends deny this, admitting, however, that Connolly keeps himself invisible. As for Boss Tweed, he is not only in town, but proceeds on the even tenor of his way, knowing that should he be arrested on additional charges he can give bail as before. One reporter has penetrated into his presence at his office on Duane street, and had an interview, the pith of which, is as follows:

Reporter. Well, what do you think of Garvey's sudden appearance? It is said by one of the morning journals that one of your bondsmen has "weakened," and proposes to surrender you to the Sheriff.

Tweed. It is false. Every one of my bondsmen is a friend of mine, from whom I have no official secrets. Each joined in my bond with full knowledge of the responsibility, and not one is disposed to retreat. Why, were they to do so, I have other friends who will go my bail for $4,000,000 more.

Reporter. But another paper intimates that you have left, and that your rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel were closed last evening!

Tweed. They were not closed, although I am rarely in them after 5 o'clock in the evening.

Reporter. It seems that Garvey's appearance in Court yesterday was a surprise to every one except the prosecution. Can it be possible that Andrew J. has been in the city all the time?

Tweed. Oh, there can be no doubt that he left the country, but he has evidently returned. Of that there can be no question.

Reporter. As a witness for the prosecution?

Tweed. Yes, I guess so. He, no doubt, will testify as the prosecution desire. Were it my case, I would not have the prosecution object to his evidence, as was done yesterday. Mayor Hall is evidently innocent of any complicity in the frauds charged, but it appears to me that he has not the most astute criminal lawyers. I would not have objected to the admission of Garvey's evidence.

Reporter. Speaking of your trial, when is it likely to come on?

Tweed. I don't know, but I am ready. When it does you may be sure I don't want it before Judge Daly.

Reporter. And why, may I ask?

Tweed. Because, while I have no objection to Judge Daly, and consider him eminently fitted for an investigation of this character, I have a desire that my case shall come on out of the regular order, and I do not fear to appear in any court of the city that may be trusted to try my liberties.

Reporter. But do you really think Garvey has turned State's evidence?

Tweed. Yes. [Mr. Tweed hesitated.] My impression is that he has.

Reporter. And what effect will it have on the trial of the ring men?

Tweed. None that I see. As far as I am concerned, I am glad to hear of Garvey's return. His evidence may be very important, or it may not be. As far as I am personally interested, I am ready for trial, no matter who is present.

Reporter. But, Mr. Tweed, you have doubtless observed that, yesterday, Garvey was saddenly cut off by the defence, when on the eve of response to a question.

Tweed. I see such was the course. Had it been my trial, I would have asked Mr. Howland why in his objection and permit the witness to answer. I think, as I said before, that Mayor Hall has not the most astute criminal lawyers, and if he had such men as I could name they would not have objected to the admission of the evidence. My experience in criminal matters, and I have had many, has long since sold me that the evidence should have been admitted, and I would have trusted to counsel if I had cause for complaint in cross-examination or anywise. While I candidly believe that Mayor Hall has not participated in any alleged frauds upon the city or county, I think his counsel has made a sad mistake. I would had admitted all evidence that the prosecution proposed to furnish through Garvey, and then, by searching cross examination, have compelled Garvey to tell what propositions and what inducements had been made to him to testify. In this way he would have furnished the Court with the incentive there was, if any, for Garvey to testify, and it must, as a matter of common sense, have had its effect upon the Court in this particular. I think Mayor Hall has yielded too much to the advice of counsel.

THE SHANKS-FITHIAN ENCOUNTER.

Mr. W. F. G. Shanks prints the following report of his fight with the Hon. Joel Fithian, son-in-law of Connolly, Fithian, descending the stairs, met the editor ascending. He, then began accusing him of responsibility for the publication of the charge that Connolly was a burglar, though there was no intimation of what the crime was, and, being told that the editor could not talk with him there, but would in his room, struck him a smart blow with a small cane. The editor replied with a severer blow, and a fight of two or three minutes' duration ensued. Mr. Fithian, being thrown to the ground, suddenly became convinced that his conduct was foolish, and intimated as much by crying "Stop this! Stop this now! This has gone far enough!" A crowd from the street separated the combatants, and Mr. Fithian was ordered to leave the building. The son-in-law of the thief not displaying the desired alacrity of movement, the city editor gave him a blow in the face, and a moment later, as he was retiring, a kick in the rear, which sent him down the stairs to the sidewalk. He gathered himself up and went away, threatening to return. His cane was picked up by the editor, who had wrestled it from him in the struggle, and is retained until the offices son-in-law shall conclude to return for it.

THE ELIAS SWINDLERS

perpetrated two rather neat things in the advertising line. One is suing the *Tribune* for $20,000 damages for libel, and the other is hiring a man to smash one of their show cases on Broadway. They had the man arrested, and in the Court he said he had been duped into buying a bogus watch for $140. Expert jewellers were called, and testified that the watch in question was really worth over $300. Hereupon, Elias magnanimously forgave his hired show-case smasher, and let him go out of court unpunished, as had been prearranged, the whole thing being done for effect on the public mind, and for free advertising. It has proved too thin.

THE SMALL-POX.

Nine cases of small-pox were reported yesterday, the cases during the week. Vaccination is promoting.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD

is reported by the *Kingdom* newspaper to have tendered to Attorney General Barlow as a public service, yesterday, in his testimony before the Judiciary Committee. This was the first part of the testimony by Mr. Field which appeared by that title about that the

new Reform Judge gave more references in one month to one individual than Barnard ever gave one man in a whole year.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 9.—The tribunal which has been sitting at Versailles on the cases of parties charged with firing and destroying the Church of St. Louis, in Paris, during the Commune, find two of the accused guilty. One has been sentenced to be executed, and the other to penal servitude for life.

Congratulatory despatches have been exchanged between Thiers and the Governor of the Island of Guadaloupe, upon the completion of telegraphic communication between France and that island.

The Assembly Committee on the Reorganization of the Army resolved to disregard the suggestions of General Calssey, Minister of War.

An unfounded report is in circulation that the French Government has demanded of the Government at Washington inform ation relative to the sale of arms by the United States during the late war.

The German *Charge d'Affaires*, in this city, has informed the Count de Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the pardon, by the Emperor William, of all French culprits now confined in Germany.

A Berno newspaper says Guiseppe Mazzini is at Tarano, in the Tyrol, making preparations for a revolutionary invasion of Italy.

PARIS, March 9.—*Le Temps*, in its issue of today, says the authorities of Seville, Spain, anticipate a revolutionary outbreak in that city soon, and measures are being taken to suppress any demonstration thus may be made. *L'Univers* asserts that a revolutionary riot was recently discovered in Madrid, and that several of the ringleaders in the movement were executed.

In the National Assembly to-day, Deputy Guarand questioned the Government on the resignation of Pouyer, Quertier from the Ministry of Finance. Guarand made a violent assault on Thiers, who, he said, prevented the successful foundation of either a Republic or a Monarchy, and nothing remained for the country but empire and chaos. Pouyer, Quertier defended Jules Molte for testifying in whose defence he had been compelled to withdraw from the Ministry. He said Jule la Molte, who was charged with appropriating funds contributed for the relief of French sufferers, while he was Prefect of the Department at Eure, was guilty of irregularities, but not of embezzlement. M. Casimir Perier, late Minister of the Interior, believed the precaution of Jules Molte was necessary for the benefit of public morality. Gambetta also participated in the debate, and in the course of his remarks defended the Government of the National Defence. The Assembly finally, after most animated debate, passed the order of the day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 9.—The report of the Chicago Relief Committee shows that the sums contributed throughout England for Chicago sufferers reached a total of £162,000.

The application against the Parks Regulation bill comes in Hyde Park to-morrow.

The steamship Algeria has arrived out.

LONDON, March 9.—Ives Soudamore, director of the postal telegraph system, admits, in a letter, that he purposely delayed despatches touching the recent strike of operators, for the purpose of protecting the spread of insubordination. The letter concludes as follows: "I believe that nobody in my position could hope to delay messages secretly. When messages are withheld the officer withholding them must follow my example throughout; make a public admission, and bear the risk of punishment, if justification is impossible. Believing this, I think the public and press have abundant safeguards for the inviolability of telegrams."

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 9.—A numerously attended electoral meeting of members of the Minist erial party was held in this city to-day. Many leading Deputies, and followers of Senor Sagasta, were present. The speaker who addressed the meeting, claimed to represent the real September revolutionists, and said in substance was embodied all for which that revolution was inaugurated. There was much enthusiasm manifested in favor of the Ministry, and Senor Zorrilla, whose name was Minister of Interior in the Cabinet formed on October 6, 1871, was one of the speakers. The report that the of the opponents of the Government was abominable. Serrano, who also spoke said he swore over the corpse of General Prim to uphold and protect the present dynasty, and as he will not be forsworn. He expressed the hope that the Radicals would retrace the steps which they had taken, and said he considered the Republicans the only enemies of the Government. Upon the conclusion of the addresses the Electoral Committee was appointed.

CUBA.

HAVANA, March 9.—Alexis goes to Rio de Jensiro direct from Havana, and thence to China, via Cape of Good Hope.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, March 9.—A Matamoras despatch of March 7 says that the Rebels have retired from Saltillo to San Potost toward Zacatecas. That General Rocha, with 13,000 men, is pursuing them; that they have been defeated in other places; that they have evacuated the City of Zacatecas, and that their Generals are quarrelling with each other, and that their commands are separated. The *Express* says that Juarez has over two millions of gold in the Treasury.

CANADA.

NEW YORK, March 9.—A Quebec despatch states that at a mass meeting of the National party, on Thursday, the Administration of Canadian affairs was strongly denounced by the speakers, and two years from March 4 was appointed for annexation to the United States. The Government directed its civil service employes to absent themselves from the meeting, the effect of which meet with the favor of the general public.

POLITICAL.

Pennsylvania Legislative Nomination.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—William M. Waddell, of Pittsburg, Republican, was nominated for State Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Evans.

Former for Grant.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—In a speech at the installation of the new Collector of the Port today, Colonel Forney warmly advocated the renomination of Grant.

Mass Convention of Liberals.

NASHVILLE, March 9.—The Reunion and Reform Association, of this city, calls a mass meeting of Liberals of all parties, in Nashville on May 18, for consultation as to the best means to be adopted for the support, in the State, of the nominees of the Cincinnati Republican National Convention.

Tammany Reorganizing.

NEW YORK, March 9.—At a meeting of the Tammany Society to-night it was resolved to disband the ward organizations of the Society and begin reorganization by Assembly Districts. It was resolved that the new Tammany Hall General Committee should consist of one representative from each election district of every Assembly District. It was also resolved that Assembly District organizations should be formed, to consist of three representatives from each election district in the various Assembly Districts. A meeting is to be held on Monday evening, when said movements for reorganization will be pushed forward vigorously.

Terrible Murder in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, March 9.—Early yesterday morning three negroes broke into the house of an old man of 80 years, named James McNeill, near Shelby City, Boyle County, and brutally murdered him, splitting his head with an axe and stabbing him in several places. Their purpose evidently was robbery, as there was a large amount of money in the house, but the villains were frightened away by the screams of the wife of the murdered man. Great excitement followed. Immediately the crime became known, and a search for the murderers was promptly organized. Two were arrested in the evening and lodged in jail at Danville. They had marks of the victim's blood on their hands and clothing, and a bloody knife, which corresponded with the wounds on the body. Last night, on account of the reported intention to take the negroes out of jail and lynch them, numbers of negroes gathered in Danville, armed, and paraded the streets, declaring they would shoot anyone attempting to lynch the murderers, but willing they should have a fair trial and hung if guilty. The greatest excitement prevails in town and vicinity. One of the negroes arrested was named Bob Chance. Both were identified by the wife of the murdered man.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Springfield, Ill., was greatly disturbed on Friday night by flocks of wild geese, going west.

—The Centennial Commissioners will hold a second session in Philadelphia on May 22.

—The public schools in Hyde Park, Bellevue and Petersburg, Pa., have been closed on account of the prevalence of what is called black or spotted fever.

—A company has been formed at Victoria, V. I., for killing fur seals in Alaska, consists of San Fertilary, controlled by the Alaska Fur Company. The raw skins are worth in London $18, but, under the present combination, only sell for forty cents in Alaska.

—A despatch from Brownsville, Texas, says that on Monday a party of armed men, supposed to be under Cortina, crossed the river from the Mexican side, at Santa Maria rancho, thirty-five miles from there, and captured all the residents, including two Customs Inspectors, and held them prisoners while a thousand head of cattle were stolen. They then released the prisoners, and returned to the other side.

—Isaac Hinkley, a freight conductor on the Toledo, Peoria & Wabash Railway, was killed at Smithfield, on Friday. His train collided with a hand-car, and obliged him to jump, which he did, falling under the car wheels and having his head severed from his body.

—Wm. McGarraghan has commenced a new suit in the Third District Court, at San Francisco, against the New Idria Quicksilver Mining Company, claiming the Panocho Grande grant, the title to and $5,000,000 damages.

—Miss Minnie Pulliam, of Warsaw, Ky., now about 13 years of age, can play two different tunes upon the piano, and after a third, pronouncing the words of the song distinctly, all at the same time.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Proceedings in Various Bodies on Saturday.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NO PARDONS IMPENDING.

SPRINGFIELD, March 9.—There need be no apprehensions of Walsh being pardoned, and it is extremely unlikely that any of the Aldermen now in jail will get out before the expiration of their terms of sentence.

REVIEW OF PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate met this morning and adjourned till Monday evening.

The House had a little over fifty members, and did very little beside reading bills. Attempts were made to set various bills as special orders, but there was so much opposition that nothing came of it.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, March 9.

The Senate met at 2 p. m.

At 3:05 adjourned to 7 p. m. on Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JUDGMENTS.

The Senate bill in regard to judgments and decrees was read the first time.

STRAY ALIENTS.

The Committee on Corporations, etc., reported back the bill to prevent accidents at ferry landings, with a recommendation that it pass.

LEVIES.

Various bills in regard to levies were reported back and laid on the table.

LIENS.

The bill in regard to liens was taken up and ordered to a third reading.

EAST ST. LOUIS POLICE.

The bill to repeal the act establishing the police force of East St. Louis, was taken out of the Committee of the Whole.

CRIMINALS.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Affairs reported back the bill to secure uniform statistics concerning the criminal and dependant classes, with a recommendation that it pass.

BASTARDY.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Bastardy act, and reported it back, with the recommendation that it pass.

COLLECTION OF WAGES.

The bill in relation to the collection of the wages of workmen, laborers, etc., was also taken up in Committee of the Whole, and discussed for some time, being supported by Mr. Hinchcliffe, who introduced it, and was opposed by Messrs. Daniels, Heafield, and others.

A message was received from the Governor, announcing the signing of the Garnishment act.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

RATE OF INTEREST.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill in regard to the rate of interest, fixing it at 6 per cent. It may be 10 in special contracts.

Mr. JONES, of Crawford, offered an amendment that in the absence of a written agreement the same rate of interest as the contractor note it realized to. It was adopted.

Mr. HARRIS, of Perry, offered an amendment that where a contract had been made for usurious interest the lender should forfeit only the amount of interest beyond the legal rate.

After a discussion, which showed that there were many who saw no particular wisdom in usury laws, the amendment was adopted.

The Committee rose and reported the bill back, and made it a special order for Wednesday.

ADJOURNED.

House bills on first and second reading were read.

The Senate Revenue bill was read a second time.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Wis., March 9.—Last night bills were introduced to amend the course of instruction in the State Normal School and to establish a School of Soldiers' Orphan's Home, so as to authorize the President of the Normal School to extend the time of attendance of soldiers' orphans appointed under that law—not exceeding three—who have manifested unusual excellent scholarship and penmanship for teaching.

A large number of bills were ordered to a third reading, including, after much debate, by a vote of 95 to 18, one authorizing the compromise of trust funds of the State, not exceeding $500,000, in the water bonds of Milwaukee City.

Bills passed that no person shall be deemed incompetent as a juror by reason of any knowledge he may have obtained of a case through the public newspapers; to regulate the manner of bail by executors, trustees, and testamentary guardians in certain cases, and a memorial to Congress for the protection of navigation in the St. Croix River and improvement thereof.

Senate bill was concurred in to amend Section 11, Chapter 24 of the Revised Statutes relative to fences near the border of stream.

To-day, the Senate resolution to prevent fights at Capitol Park was concurred in; also Senate bill providing for the number of copies of the transactions of the State Agricultural Society.

Assembly bills were passed for the prevention of cruelty to pet birds; to regulate the election of teachers and scholars in public schools, or other institutions of learning, and in any State charitable institution, provided that County Boards may suspend the operation of the act, except in cities, where two-thirds of the Common Council may do the same; to authorize the sale at auction of stumpage and burned pine or lands of the Sturgeon Bay Canal grant; changing the time when the Boards of Supervisors of Supervisors shall return unpaid taxes to clerks of towns, cities, and villages from July to October; to provide for the payment of expenses of change of name by the county from which to the county to which it was taken.

A bill was indefinitely postponed to prohibit the establishment of a billiard-room, bowling saloon, ten-pin alley, or other gaming place, in connection with any place where liquor is sold.

A bill authorising Supervisors in counties with over 250,000,000 assessed valuation to deposit their funds in banks, under their own control, was discussed at some length, and refused a third reading, by a vote of 21 to 22.

SENATE.

The joint resolution providing for a final adjournment, after some debate, was concurred in, after changing the date to March 21.

Bills were introduced by the Committee on Railroads regulating railroad connections, and by Mr. Hitchcock, providing for a referendum to the people on the question of the location of the State Capitol, which so amends the organic act that the Commissioners shall number only four, of which the Governor shall be President by virtue of his office, the Senate and House to elect in joint convention the remaining three, and appropriating $50,000 for the purpose of location. Referred to the Committee on the New Capitol.

Bills were passed to promote the science of medicine and surgery in the State of Iowa, with a favorable report of the Committee. The rule was suspended, the bill amended and passed. The bill allows Wardens of Penitentiaries, Superintendents, and Coroners to give up bodies to physicians and medical colleges for dissection, with proper restrictions. Authorizing Circuit Judges to approve bonds of county officers in certain cases, and the bill amending the game law.

HOUSE.

Bills were introduced to provide for the speedy settlement of swamp land matters; to repeal the law providing for the charging of insane persons or their relations for maintenance at the Asylum.

The House spent the majority of the day in discussing Hall's amendment to the bill providing for taxing railroads the same as other property, for taxing it more, which was lost by a vote of 26 to 32.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 9.—An Albany despatch of to-day says: "In Assembly, this morning, a communication was received from the Union Pacific Railroad Company, enclosing a resolution, which was adopted, for an investigation into the facts relative to the judicial proceedings instituted against the Company by the late James Fisk and one Pollard, which obliged the Company to remove their office from New York to Boston."

ALBANY, March 9.—The Senate Railroad Committee had under consideration for several weeks various projects for underground railroads, has reported in favor of that known as Jessup's Pneumatic Underground Railroad, for the City of New York.

The Huston Case.

WASHINGTON, Va., March 9.—In the Methodist Conference to-day the Committee of Inquiry in the case of the Rev. Mr. Huston reported that, without intending to express any opinion on the merits of the case in any measure to inculpate Rev. Mr. Huston, they recommend that an investigation be made, under the direction of the Presiding Elder of the East Baltimore District. The report was adopted. An authenticated report has been received setting forth that the girl who made the charges against Huston now makes many allegations under her oath, and asserts that she was instigated by certain parties to implicate him. Huston's colored servant, on oath, exonerates Huston of unbecoming conduct. Huston has gone to Washington.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The barometer will continue falling from Lake Ontario to Florida, and eastward to the Atlantic during the night, with continued cloud and rain, and easterly to southerly winds. The lowest barometer will continue moving slowly northeastward to Canada.

CROCKERY, ETC.

F. & E. JAEGER,

73 Wabash-av.,

BET. RANDOLPH & WASHINGTON-STS.

Only one Block from East Terminus of South and West Side City Horse Cars.

Have lately opened a large and fresh stock of French, China, White, Band, and Decorated Dinner, Tea, and Toilet Sets, Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, &c., in immense stock of their own direct importation of BOHEMIAN and BELGIAN GLASSWARE in all its great varieties, and of entirely new designs, and which are offered at lower prices than ever.

Complete stock of Crockery and Glassware in original packages and in open stock for Dealers, Hotels, and Restaurants at bottom figures.

INSURANCE.

Williamsburg City

Fire Insurance Co.,

OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Capital,	$250,000.00
Surplus,	267,766.11
Total Assets,	$517,766.11

Policies issued at this office on Dwellings, Buildings, Grain, Merchandise, and other desirable risks at current rates.

BOWMAR BROS.,

AGENTS,

71 South Canal-st.

STERLING INSURANCE.

Large Capital and Unimpaired Resources.

MILLER & DREW'S

Insurance Agency,

OFFICES: 1472 WABASH-AV., and 70 MARKET-ST.

Acceptable risks in ALL Divisions of the City INSURED at equitable rates, upon direct application to either of our offices as above.

All Persons Having Claims Against the

LUMBERMAN'S INS. CO.,

Will please present them at once at the office of the Company, 306 West Monroe-st.

All those who have unadjusted claims already presented will please call at our office without delay.

Those holding unexpired policies are desired to forward same to the Company immediately for cancellation that they may receive their proper per centage upon the unearned premium when final settlement of all claims is made. All claims must be presented on or before the 1st day of April, 1872.

T. C. HOAG, President.

Lumberman's Insurance Co.,

OF CHICAGO.

A dividend of 5 per cent will be paid on all adjusted claims against this company on and after the 11th inst., at the office of the Company, 306 West Monroe st., Chicago. T. C. HOAG, President.

WANTED.

Adjusted claims in the Firemen's Insurance Company and Republic certificates of Indebtedness.

A. O. SLAUGHTER, 828 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALES.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

RED FRONT AUCTION HOUSE

At 3 & 4 DEARBORN PARK,

Directly opposite their old House, Nos. 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st. Destroyed by the great fire, October 9, 1871.

Regular Sale Days:

ON TUESDAYS—Boots and Shoes.

ON WEDNESDAYS—Furniture, Carpets, Glassware, Crockery, Hardware, Buggies, etc.

ON THURSDAYS—Dry Goods, Woollens, Clothing, Hats, Notions, etc.

ON SATURDAYS—Household Goods and Merchandise of all kinds.

Real Estate Sales attended to promptly.

600 Cases Boots & Shoes

AT AUCTION,

Tuesday morning, March 12, at the Red Front Salesroom, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SALE OF DRY GOODS, &C.,

On THURSDAY MORNING, March 14, at the Red Front Salesroom,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

MUSIC PUBLISHERS.

750 Geo. F. 750

ROOT & SONS,

MUSIC DEALES.

OFFENBACH'S Operas for Piano Solo,
VERDI'S Operas for Piano Solo,
DONIZETTI'S Operas for Piano Solo,
ROSSINI'S Operas for Piano Solo,
ALL CHOPIN'S WALTZES for Piano Solo,

750 Wabash-av 750

KNIVES.

Rogers' & Westenholm's Knives

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash-av.

STATIONERY.

Initial Stationery,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE.

LUMBER YARD

TO LEASE.

The Yard formerly occupied by D. Moore & Co., on South Branch and Mason Canal. It has over 600 feet good new dock, and about four acres of ground.

Apply to GEORGE ARMOUR,

Room 4 Lind's Block.

FOUNDRY IRON.

Foundry Iron.

One Thousand Tons No. 1 Foundry Iron made from

Lake Superior Ores,

For sale in lots of 100 tons and upward. Inquire at office

NORTH CHICAGO ROLLING MILL CO.,

Room 18 Central Union Block, corner of Mark't and Madison-sts.

TO LEASE.

West Randolph-st. Lot to Lease.

60 by 75 ft., corner of 161st alley, 11 and 13 West Randolph-st. Parties intending to build and wishing a lease for 5 or 5 years or longer are invited to send their proposals to H. H. MURPHY,

514 Lumber-st.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,

70 South Canal-st.

SAFES.

Fire-Proof Safes,

On monthly payments, at CASH PRICES, without interest. WILSON McFARLAND SAFE MANUFACTURING CO., 236 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE.

CHICAGO PLANING MILL.

For sale a large mill, well located, with lumber yard. Can add building, sash, doors, and blinds, if desired. Terms reasonable. Apply to GEORGE ARMOUR, Room 4 Lind's Block.

—Disraeli rather nonplussed Darwin, the monkey man, recently, when discussing "the essential qualities of the human species," by remarking, "But, you see, Darwin, there are pillows new which do not possess any of what you call the essential qualities of the human species, and yet they invariably *come under the head* of rational beings."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

A Sociable will be given by the Companions of Wiley M. Egan Chapter No. 126 R. A. M., at Turner Hall, Twelfth-st., near Halsted, on Tuesday evening, March 19, 1872. All brethren and Companions are cordially and fraternally invited to attend. Tickets, $1.00. By order of the Committee,

J. E. CHURCH, W. M.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Special conclave of Chicago Commastery No. 15, K. T., Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the E. T. order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C. JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

A Meeting

Of the National Catholic Temperance and Benevolent Society will be held at 216 North Market-st., Sunday, 10th inst., at 4 o'clock p.m., for the election of officers. All members are requested to attend.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SMALL-POX.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Board of Health has to-day issued a statement that during the past week indications of an increase in small-pox have been painfully apparent, and call for renewed admonitions to the public on the importance of personal protection.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Out of forty-eight National Banks in Boston, thirteen are deficient in their reserves; of fifty-one New York banks, twenty-four are deficient in their reserves.

INDIAN AFFAIRS NOW AND HEREAFTER.

The instructions to General O. O. Howard as Special Indian Commissioner state that appropriations exist that hostilities may be reserved between the Indians and military authorities, whereby the policy inaugurated may be defeated. To prevent this, General Howard is, after proceeding to Arizona and New Mexico, to take such action as may be deemed best for preserving peace. Gen. Howard is requested to consider the propriety of inducing the nomadic tribes of Arizona to unite and accept a reservation further east in the territory of New Mexico, where they may be more readily reached by the efforts of the Government and by philanthropic citizens.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S HEALTH.

The Secretary of the Treasury is still confined to his house by illness. He is much better to-day, however, and hopes to be able to resume his duties next week.

FREE SODA ASH.

A delegation of manufacturers interested in free soda ash had a further hearing to-day before the Committee of Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committee. Arguments in favor of placing soda-ash on the free list were favorably received by the Committees.

THE FISHERIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury directs the Collectors of Customs to notify fishermen on the lines of the British American Provinces that the provisions of the treaty with Great Britain, proclaimed July 4, 1871, relating to the fisheries, will not go into effect until laws required to carry them into operation have been passed by Congress, Great Britain, Canada, and the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, and to warn them that their business must be carried on subject to the restrictions of the laws and to the time of the provisions of the treaty. The Secretary states that there is reason to apprehend that the Canadian authorities will equip armed vessels to protect their in-shore fisheries during the season of 1872.

The Bucklin Tragedy at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Chas. H. Bucklin, who shot himself last night, after shooting his wife, still lives, and his case presents some peculiarities. His wound has been probed to the depth of about seven inches, and it is believed the ball reached the back part of the skull. He is not only sensible, but says he feels well. He was taken to the City Hospital this afternoon, and when an officer went to the house to remove him he rose from the bed, dressed himself, and walked to the station-house, exhibiting no signs of physical weakness, or unusual mental excitement. Mrs. Bucklin is quite low, and the extent of her wounds are not yet ascertained, but probably deeming it unwise to aggravate them by probing.

Another Trunk Mystery.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 9.—Quite an excitement was created at the Baltimore & Ohio Depot in this city, this evening, by the discovery that a box shipped from Cincinnati, O., to Thornton, W. Va., said to contain books, consisted of the body of a human being. The head, legs, arms, hands, etc., were completely severed from the body. The head is shaved, but it is believed to be a female body. The discovery was made by a portion of the box being knocked in in mustering, when a piece of the mutilated body dropped out.

A Fight with a Madman.

The Longview Lunatic Asylum, in Cincinnati, had a patient named Jones, a powerful, burly negro. His delusion was ugly, and his propensities of the most vicious character, prompting him not only to injure others, but to inflict physical damage upon himself. The unfortunate man was subject to epileptic fits, and when not suffering from these it was necessary to keep him in the room, and apply the strait-jacket to prevent him from doing violence to himself. On Tuesday last symptoms of frenzy appeared in him, and one of the attendants (John Green) undertook, as usual, to apply the strips. He no sooner approached Jones, however, than the lunatic struck him a powerful blow with his fist, and drove him back. Armstrong, another attendant, instead of interfering, ran down stairs to procure more assistance, leaving Green to fight it out. In a moment the frantic maniac was at him again. The fire of his eyes, which reached Green's, his action, etc., showed that he was deranged. His opponent tried to make for the door, but was partly stunned and confused by the blows. In the melee Jones caught up a chair and dashed it at his victim, who now ran in upon him, caught him around the waist, as the least likely way of being hurt, at the same time keeping his eye on the door, in the hope of reaching near enough to spring through and escape from the room. The manœuvre did not succeed, however, for no sooner was the only chance of escape approached than an irresistible gyration of the madman's body threw him with the weight of the keeper, slammed the door, which, closed with a dead-latch, now made the room the prison of both. And here, for a few seconds, which to the keeper seemed protracted hours, the desperate struggle continued. The chair was broken, and, armed with one of the rounds, Jones rained his blows upon the head, arms, shoulders, and back of Green until exhausted man, whose cries for help so affected some of the patients outside that they kicked in the door and rushed to the rescue. Armstrong now appeared with a pistol, which was soon secured, and Green was carried out bleeding. It was then observed that Jones was breathing heavily; that he was undergoing an epileptic paroxysm, but though he was properly cared for, he died the same evening.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

CRAWFORD & WOOD,

AGENTS FOR

BUILDERS' IRON,

Ornamental Iron Work, Cornices, Columns, Beams, Girders, Shutters, Stairs and Railings, Stable Fixtures, &c., in Steam the Harrison Safety Boiler and Heaters for Buildings.

Hammers and Machinery

Of all kinds. We have samples of

No. 1 Press Brick, Hand-made and Shaded.

We invite the attention of Architects and builders to call and see them, which is fitted and fitted before leaving the works, ready for erection.

CRAWFORD & WOOD,

General Agents, No. 231 East Washington-st., opposite the Tunnel.

OILS.

REFINED LARD.

ALSO

WINTER STRAINED

LARD OILS,

Machine & Burning Oils.

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FAIRBANK, PECK & CO.,

Office and Works, Eighteenth & Blackwell-sts.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

J. J. McGRATH,

PAPERHANGINGS

At FACTORY PRICES.

State & 12th-sts.

BUSINESS CARDS.

AUCTIONEERS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting the Auction and Commission business in this city, under the name of ELISON & FOSTER. Office, until further notice, at 160 Wabash-av.

Col. JOHN A ELISON,
Late of the firm of Wm. A. Butters & Co.

JAMES H. FOSTER,
Late of the firm of J. H. Foster & Co.

Dr. W. C. Hunt,

St. Caroline's Court.

Office, 319 Madison-st. Office hours, 9 to 10 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m. Messages can be sent by telegraph to the hotel from any station in the city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.

I beg to announce to residents of Chicago and vicinity that I am prepared to show samples and take orders for French china, white and decorated; glassware, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, glass or bronze chandeliers, and gas fixtures of New York prices for account of Nicol, Davidson & Co., manufacturers and importers, 636 Broadway, New York, and owners in the old established house of E. V. Haughwout & Co. My samples comprise the very latest New York styles and patterns.

ELBERT THOMPSON,
Office and sample rooms, 603 Wabash av.

DON'T READ THIS.

You have no excuse for suffering from those corns, bunions, club or ingrowing nails when you can be relieved in five minutes without pain, by calling on Dr. KENISON, at 555 Wabash-av., corner Eighteenth-st.

DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING.

Mrs. C. G. Fletcher, having taken charge of the dress and cloak making department of Webb's Ladies' Furnishing Emporium, 60 South State-st., takes pleasure in informing her old patrons, and the public generally that she is now prepared to execute dress and cloak making, in all its branches, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

CHICAGO HORSE MART.

Calumet-av., between Twenty-sixth-st. We respectfully inform the public and Livery-men that we have opened a first class house for the sale of horses. We have superior facilities, public or private. Also, in connection, a private boarding stable.

MOSHEIMER & WILLIAMS.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We have an experienced travelling advertiser and salesman, and wish to confer with some party desirous of advertising locally in the towns of the North-west, with reference to sharing the expense of the same. Address

W. H. FRASHER,
No. 79 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Stockholders of the Highland Park Building Company will be held at the office of Hon. J. O. NORTON, 238 Wabash-av., on Monday, April 1, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m. JOHN H. WRENN, Secretary.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

STONE.

We are delivering with despatch all kinds of Cut Stone, Rubble Dimension, of Joliet, Dixon's Stone, at very low rates. Call and get our figures before letting contracts elsewhere. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 203 W. Madison-st., as a specialty.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS. I have for sale, and for sale at lowest market prices, a large stock of building and bridge timber. Bills of timber and lumber taken out to order.

JOHN McCONNELL,
Yard and Office, 545 Lumber-st., near Halsted-st. Bridge.

WATCHES, ETC.

N. MATSON & CO.,

JEWELLERS.

BARGAINS IN

Fine Watches,

SILVER PLATED WARE, &c.

481 Wabash-av.

WATCHES.

W A T C H E S

American

The Best.

**P

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, 3-STORY BRICK, ROOM 16 Central Dwelling-house, with all modern improvements, on Madison-st., near Robey. Inquire at No. 1 Block-st., corner of Madison.

Division, West, and Milwaukee-av., $1,400.
Archer-av., near Lake, 2-story frame, $1,600.
Lexington, DeKalb, and Flournoy, near Hoyne-sts., No 1 payment on principal for five years; only half interest.
Thompson-st., near Reuben and Paulina, $900.
Wood, Commercial, and Washington-sts., $1,000.
Belmont, between Halsted and Racine, very terms; $1,250.
Oakley, Indiana, and Fourth, $900.
Sidney, Fourth, and Ashley, corner, $950.
Hubbard, near Sedgwick, corners; bargain.
Twenty-first, near Oakley, $1,000.
Coolidge, near Blue Island-av., $1,250.
Sampson, near Centre-av., $1,100.
Halsted, near Twenty-second, $1,200.
Washington-st., 11 15 and cottage, $1,000.
Washington-st., 20 feet, cottage, $1,000.
Washington-st., 20 ft and cottage, $1,100.
Washington-st., 20 ft and cottage, $1,200.
Park-av., 2-story and basement brick, $9,000.
Park-av., 2-story and basement brick, $4,000.
Wilcox-st., 15 ft, with cottage, $2,000.
Walnut-st., 20 ft and 10-room house, $5,000.
Halsted-st., near Lake, 2-story, $4,000.
Union-st., near Twenty-first, 17-room dwelling, $4,750.
Twenty-fourth-st., Nos. 45 and 47, very cheap.
Warren-av., corner Robey-st., residence No. 144.
Shannon-st., elegant 2-story residence, cheap.
Adams-st., near Aberdeen, house and dwelling, $2,000.
Morgan-st., near Twelfth, 2-room cottage and lot, $1,600.
Ilsted-st., 14 rooms and lot, $4,500.
Halsted-st., brick house and lot, $4,500.

RESIDENCE LOTS.

Wabash, corner of Fourth-st., 132x125.
Wabash-av, Forty-fifth-st., 264x132.
Park-av., corner Hoyne, 132x124.
Warren-av., corner Hoyne, 132x124.
Monroe, near Lincoln, 66x132, $2,000.
Monroe, near Lincoln, 66x132.
Sangamon, corner Tyler, 100x132.
Adams, corner Reuben, 66x132.
Van Buren, near Western-av., 66x132.
Van Buren, near Lincoln, 264x132.
Park-av., near Oakley, 66x132.
Park-av., near Lincoln, 66x132.
Warren, corner Western-av., 66x132.

RESIDENCE LOTS—BARGAINS.

Madison, near Hoyne, 60 ft, no cash down.
Madison, near Ada, 60 ft, 3 years.
Madison, near Ada, 41 ft, $1,600.
Madison, near Centre-av., 40x120.
Madison, near Centre-av., 66 ft, $1,100; lime.
Madison, near Wells, 30x100.
Madison, near Wells, 60 ft, cheap.
Monroe, near Wells, 40x120, long time.
Monroe, near Clark, 100 ft, fine investment.
Jackson, near Western-av., 66x132.
Fifth-av., corner Quincy, 30x114.
Madison-st., near Union Park, 66 ft, $11,000.
Madison-st., corners, 24 ft, 150 ft, 50 ft, 24 ft, 127 ft.
Wabash, near Madison, 48 ft, cheap.
Wabash, near Madison, 24 ft, cheap.
State, corner Thirty-sixth, 100x186, $1,000.
Cottage Grove-av., corner property.
Canal, near Harrison, 66x165.

COTTAGES AND LOTS.

Washington-st., near Centre-av., 10 rooms, $4,000.
Park-av., 7-room cottage, 30 ft, $2,800.
Morgan, near Fifteenth-st., 2-story, 60, 467, $2,800.
Gold-st., 14 rooms, No. 22, $6,000.
Piper-st., house of 12 rooms, $3,500.
Wabash-av., 2-story, 30x44; only $4,000.
Harrison, corner Gold, 10 rooms, $4,000.

CHEAP PAYMENTS.

Two story, near Campbell, 25 ft., $700.
Mitchell, near Ogden, 25 ft., $700.
Halsted, corner Fulton, splendid lot, $800.
Catherine, near Reuben, 24 ft., $1,400.
Catherine, near Reuben, 48 ft., $2,800.
Park-av., near Cutler, 25 ft., $700.
Rubbard, corner Western-av., Lot $1,200.
Crosby, near Wabash-av., lots at $675.
Indiana, near Hoyne, Lot $1,000.
Ashland, near Hoyne, Lot $1,000.
Washington, near Cutler, 25 ft., $900.
Buddington-st., 25 ft., cheap.
Twenty-sixth-st., near Budlan, 5 lots, very cheap.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON BUTTERFIELD-st. Arnold, Wentworth, Sharpsteen, Lowe, Campbell, Field, Hoyne, Loomis, Butler, Wallace, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-eighth-sts. All cost of fire limits. A very small payment down, and balance in 5 years. Some of the cheapest lots in the city. Perfect titles. Full warranty deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 672 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR LINCOLN PARK AND school; 5 years' credit; without any cash payment to those who build. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NEAR TWENTY-ninth-st.; 10 rooms; suitable for boarding house; 2 story; brick. Also, 2 cottages. Terms easy. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—BY MYRON REED, 405 WEST WASH-ington-st., within 3 blocks east of Union Park, 2 lots 25 feet alley; house 41x32 feet, with wing 18x36. Hall in centre of house. An elegant unpolished oak mantel in parlor and hall. Cheap for cash, or part time. Price and terms inquire of JAMES H. MORRIS, 12 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—$1,120 LAKE-ST., A 2½-STORY HOUSE of 10 rooms and store, with 22 years' lease of lot. Rent for $75 per month; will sell for less than cost if taken by 1st of April. L. BOOTHBY, 12 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A 2-STORY mansard front house and lot, 24x80 feet, 9 rooms; at once. Apply on the premises, No. 45 Langley-st.

FOR SALE—ALL PARTIES LOOKING FOR IN-vestment, either for business or residence property, will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as we have the largest listed or offered for sale in this city. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 138 West Madison.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND BARN; WITH FIVE years' lease of lot, on Wabash-av, near Forty-seventh-st. Apply to JOSEPH R. BICKERDIKE, 51 Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON monthly payments, house and lot No. 290 First-st. Inquire at 87 West Madison-st., basement.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 44 SHELDON-st., near Union Park. Also adjoining lot, 21x100 to 20-foot alley. Apply to D. COLE & SON, 138 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, with barn and lot 40x116 feet, in West Division. Apply to JOSEPH R. BICKERDIKE, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—2,500 CASH WILL BUY A COTTAGE of 4 rooms and large lot of 36x122 ft, with wide alley. Also, another cottage of 4 rooms, lot 25x122 ft. Inquire at milliner's store, 532 West Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TWO-STORY FRAME house, with lot, near Twenty-third-st., inside fire limits. Price, $3,000; very easy terms. Apply to JAMES H. INGLEDEW & SOUTHWORTH, 706 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY FULLERTON AV., NEAR Clark-st., a new two-story and brick-basement house of 11 rooms, with modern improvements. Inquire at 87 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SECURE YOUR OWN HOME AND stop paying enormous high rents. A bargain in a good and substantially built brick frame house, with 10 rooms; new, back with all the modern conveniences; cheap lease now to run for five years; can be extended at your option for Twenty-five years; lot 24 feet front; time. House would now cost $3,000 to build. I ask no offers for less than $2,000. Call upon the owners, Real Estate Agent, Room 5, 153 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT frame house, No. 224 Twenty-fifth-st., 12 rooms, modern improvements; lot 24 feet front; house 22 feet deep; will be sold cheap, if taken at once. HENRY G. YOUNG, No. 60 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE HOUSES ON LEASE, 54 feet ground, South side, near Burnet District. Also, 10 acres of land in terms of 5 years in Van Buren-st., outside the new fire limits. Apply to JOS. R. BICKERDIKE, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—$1½ FEET ON CHICAGO-AV. Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts. E. E. OTIS & CO., 53 East Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—$1x100 FEET ON DIVISION-ST. Near Larrabee-st. E. E. OTIS & CO., 53 East Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—$X36 FEET CORNER OF ARMOUR and Hubbard-sts. E. E. OTIS & CO., 53 East Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—34x110 FEET ON HURON, WEST of Sedgwick-st. E. E. OTIS & CO., 53 East Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—20 ACRES NEAR South Chicago. E. E. OTIS & CO., 53 East Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON FLOW-er-st. (between Leavitt and Oakley-sts. E. E. OTIS & CO., 53 East Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, ON BURNSIDE-st., near Forty-fourth-st. E. E. OTIS & CO.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON JEFFER-son-st., south of Adams-st., two story house, eight rooms, modern conveniences, lot 24x100 feet; one-third cash. E. E. OTIS & CO., 53 East Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—IOWA, KANSAS and Wisconsin lands. E. E. OTIS & CO., 53 East Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE RESI-dence and grounds at Rockford, Ill. E. E. OTIS & CO., 53 East Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE RESI-dence and grounds, Lake Forest. E. E. OTIS & CO., 53 East Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE RESI-dence on principal street in Baltimore. E. E. OTIS & CO., 53 East Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—BY REES, PRINCE & CO. 75 PT. in Madison-st., near Madison-st.
38 ft. on Fifth-av., near Madison-st.
27 ft. on Wabash-av., near Van Buren.
25 ft. on Michigan-av., near Van Buren.
19x110, corner of Randolph and State-sts.
Lots in Evanston, Michigan, and Indiana-ave.
16x110 ft. on Sherman-st.
40x80 ft. on Canal-st., near Madison-st.
40x80 ft., corner Washington and Franklin-sts.

FOR SALE—LEASES, SEVERAL (LONG-lease 100 Years), on State-st., Michigan-av., and Clark-sts., the most desirable in market. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 619 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE property, on reasonable terms, the most choice property, both within and outside of the burnt district.

Strangers are respectfully invited to call at my office, where it will afford me pleasure to give them, gratuitously, any information they desire. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 619 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—$26 INDIANA-AV. A BEAUTIFUL residence, with all modern improvements.

1119 Indiana, a three-story and basement house, hot and cold water, bath, and gas fixtures on two floors; has good barn attached. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, 153 West Washington-st., or 557 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS, CORNER OF ADAMS-st. and Lincoln-st. Will be sold separately if wanted. Price, $1,000 each. Terms easy. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 23 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, ON WAPANSEH-st. and S. Lowe-st. Ballard and Bissell, $450 each. Terms easy. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 23 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT DOUBLE pressed brick three-story and basement house, modern improvements on every floor, fine barn, corner lot, 50 feet front, near Thirty-sixth-st. Price, $9,000. Terms, $3,000 cash, and $500 per annum, with interest 8 per cent. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 23 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—2,000 CASH, BALANCE 1, 2 AND 3 years, for a new two-story and basement house, with all modern improvements, on Lake-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts. Price, $9,000. Inquire at 1,000 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$1,000 CASH WILL BUY A NEW

NEW CHICAGO.

Review of Building Operations in the Burnt District.

The Demand and Supply of Burnt Clay.

Foreign and Domestic Brick--Reports from Canada.

How the Stricken City is Regaining Her Old Prestige.

What Has Been Done and What Is Doing.

List of Firms Occupying New Buildings in the Burnt District.

Building continued active during the past week, until the snow-storm of Thursday entirely suspended operations. The feeling has generally been hopeful. The work accomplished begins to show itself perceptibly. A few weeks ago a person could have an uninterrupted view from the river to Harrison street. In whatever direction a person now looks the vision is soon bounded by high walls. Judging from external appearances, comparatively few people are much troubled to obtain funds for rebuilding. If material can be obtained readily, our city is to be rebuilt, and that soon.

BRICKS.

The price of bricks remain at $16 per thousand, and there is no probability of any abatement before the 1st of May. Builders express fears of a short supply before the first kilns are ready for the market. The surplus bricks within a radius of a hundred miles of the city have nearly all found their way here, and are in process of speedy consumption. The feeling is generally that whatever brick-making region Wisconsin, as far as Milwaukee, is supposed to be nearly drained. Some still remain in Sheboygan and vicinity, but the quantity is not great. There are some brick still to be had from the cities east, if transportation can be had by rail. But this is said to be impossible. There are 5,000,000 or 4,000,000 for sale at Cleveland, but the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad cannot furnish transportation for them to Chicago, and if it would not have a place to unload them; 2,000,000 have been offered by dealers in Monroe, Michigan, but there are the same insuperable obstacles in the way of their being brought. It is to be presumed that the Michigan Central Railroad is no better prepared to furnish transportation for this important building material than its rival. As a partial compensation, the old brick, which have passed through the conflagration, will be largely used. Experts say that they are better than much of the brick brought from the interior. They have certainly been put to the severest test to which building material was ever subjected. They are cleaned and sold at $10 per thousand. Even the fragments are used, two or three pieces counting as one entire brick.

CANADIAN BRICK.

The effect of the law before Congress, providing for a drawback upon building material used in the burnt district, has been foreshadowed by sanguine persons. Experienced brick-makers, who have canvassed the field carefully, say that the Canada article cannot be brought to this port and delivered at the place of consumption for less than $13. Persons in the Chicago brick interest have lately returned from the expected sources of supply in the Dominion, and report that on account of the high prices of labor prevailing there, and the difference in the respective values of currency and gold brick cannot be made in Canada for less than $7 a thousand. Freights, they say, will radical least $4, and other contingent expenses, necessary to bring the article into the hands of the consumer, will raise the final cost to the figure named. The writer is informed by Canada this estimate is slightly exaggerated, but it does not seem from the present outlook that the price can be brought below $10, at which figure our Chicago manufacturers are ready to contract for any amount desired. The appearance of common Canada brick shown in this market are superior, however, to the home-made article, and should command at least a dollar a thousand more. In spite of efforts to obtain a supply, it is probably that many will be delayed in building by the impossibility of obtaining brick enough to supply the necessary amount of brick to carry on their operations.

A CONTINGENCY.

Everything being favorable, after the first kilns come in, in May, the supply will be abundant, and the strong wide competition will bring the material to the lowest rates possible, under the circumstances. But there is another contingency to be considered. The winter has been extremely dry and the manufacturers fear consequently a wet April, which would be highly injurious to their business, and a serious hindrance to the rebuilding of the city. Any cause of that kind affecting the interests of the brickmakers in this city would be sufficiently general in its nature to affect the whole region from which Chicago depends for its supply the coming season. All our manufacturers are prepared to commence operations early in the first fair weather of April. Their facilities for business have been immensely increased. Frost and rain are fatal to their prospects, as they can do but little during the spring

The Chicago Tribune.

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No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

Tribune Branch Office, No. 449 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will receive the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1872.

THE CHICAGO & NEW YORK RAILWAY.

We had some remarks, a short time since, in relation to a bill pending before Congress, to incorporate a Company to build a railroad from Chicago to New York, through the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. We publish this morning a letter from an eminent citizen of New York, who is interested in the road, explaining the provisions of the bill, and answering some objections thereto. It appears that the Company do not seek a national charter for the purpose of being independent of the laws and Constitutions of the several States. On the contrary, they propose to organize in each State under the laws thereof, but they want one general charter by which their affairs can be regulated and controlled, by which their stock and debts shall be governed, and the Company can sue and be sued in the Courts of the United States.

We can understand that the government of a continuous railway, extending through several States, may be embarrassed by the conflicting legislation of the various States; how, when one State may refuse a demand, other States may accede to it, and acts of the most atrocious rascality by officers of the road may be legalized, if not required by law, in one State, while the same acts would be felonies in another State. The instances referred to in the letter by no means exhaust the list of such outrages in railroad legislation and litigation. A case in point is where laws of one State require railroad companies to elect Directors for three years, one-third only of the Board to retire annually; while in other States the same company is required to elect its full Board annually. The facilities which these inconsistent laws afford for dishonest proceedings upon the part of railway officials is well calculated to deter the investment of capital in such enterprises. The actual stealing of the Erie Railway has been a lesson to the English and other *bona fide* stockholders of that Company, which has been too costly to be forgotten. It is but natural that, before advancing money to another enterprise of that kind, stockholders demand that they be protected against the conflicting jurisdiction and decisions of the Courts of half a dozen States (more or less honest), by having an authority to apply to the Courts of the United States. Nevertheless, the granting of a charter to a railroad company in a State is such a departure from the policy of the Government hitherto, that we think it ought not to be done, so long as there is any reasonable way to avoid it. That the control and regulation of the internal commerce of the country shall pass into the hands of the General Government, at some time, may be reasonably expected. For over eighty years this has been avoided, and, we think, wisely. The question now presented is, whether the time for this vast addition to the powers and business of the Federal Government has arrived, and whether there exists any such imperious necessity as demands this further step towards centralization.

The construction of this railway, with its three tracks of steel rails, by the shortest route from Chicago to the seaboard, is a necessity. Its benefit to the country would not be confined to its own line, but would necessitate a corresponding improvement upon all the competing routes. If the time has come when this kind of railroad organization can be obtained only by the interposition of the National Government, and the transfer from the State Legislatures to Congress of the regulation of land transportation, then this proposed charter is in, perhaps, as unobjectionable a form as can be devised. But where will it end? The tendency is to the consolidation of railroads. Companies which a few years ago owned but one road, all within a single State, now own or control connecting roads, extending over various States and for thousands of miles. In time, we may expect that the various railways extending from the Pacific to the Atlantic will be each under one corporation, and each owning or controlling the majority of the lateral or feeding railroads. We have now nearly 60,000 miles of railway. In a few years, perhaps, they will reach 100,000 miles, representing an average capital of $30,000 per mile, or an aggregate of $3,000,000,000. How long will these giant corporations be content with charters that leave them subject to the police authority of the States, and to the perhaps irksome provisions of State Constitutions? How long before they ask of Congress amendad charters, extending their franchises, and making them more and more independent of States and local Governments? As a precedent, this charter may be unobjectionable, but once transfer this business of special legislation and the granting of special charters to Congress, and where will the business stop? The history of State legislation in this particular ought to be a warning.

The writer of this letter points us to a precedent for this class of legislation, viz.: the Texas Pacific Railway, chartered by Congress to run through the States of Texas and California, as well as the intermediate Territories. It might be answered that this was the only way the charter could be obtained, whereas all the States through which the proposed Chicago & New York Road runs have general railroad incorporation laws, whereby any company can obtain a charter. But we point out a conflict which presents itself to us, if the bill should become a law, which may be a sample of many such conflicts to be discovered hereafter. The bill provides that the capital stock of the road may be increased *ad libitum* by vote of the stockholders. But the new Constitution of Illinois declares that the capital stock of a railway shall not exceed the amount of money actually expended in its construction and equipment,—a wise and salutary provision which we hope may never be overridden.

We hope, however, and we have no doubt, that means will be found to build this road, either with or without a charter from the National Government.

The Rev. Dr. Haven has hitherto sailed the theological main in serene weather. His sails have been full, his wind free, and he has moved upon the social and religious waters like a thing of life. Dropping metaphors, Dr. Haven has been sufficiently orthodox to be President successively of the two leading Universities of the Northwest, and is, withal, a progressive man, and one of the most popular and soundest thinkers of the day.

In this happy status, we warn him against the lurking dangers that beset his path when he attempts to demonstrate the harmony, or at least the absence of conflict, between Darwinism and Christianity. If Darwin himself, or the leading expounders of Darwinism, thought it had anything in common with Christianity, as that term is understood among the excellent people before whom Dr. Haven lectures, it would cause them to distrust and re-examine the whole Darwinian position.

The fundamental doctrine of Darwinism is, that the work of creation of the universe, of vegetable and animal life, and of man, never involved any special putting forth of the Divine energy, but was effected by the evolution of matter and of force out of the lower forms into the higher, under the operation of the same natural laws which are now governing it. In other words, the problem is: given, matter, gravitation, and time, and there will be evolved human life.

Of course, the same scientific faith which can rise to the height and descend to the depth of so great a mystery as the creation of man by simple evolution, would see no need whatever of any putting forth of special Divine energy in the work of reforming or redeeming the souls which evolution had been sufficient to create. The razing of the foundation brings down the superstructure. As a biographical incident in the history of this question, it may be assuredly stated that Darwinism originates among a class of thinkers who avowedly ignore what Dr. Haven would define as Christianity. They would not receive as complimentary to the importance and value of their theory the attempt to prove that its general acceptance would leave unaffected the prevailing faith in Christianity. This, in our opinion, is so much the worse for them, but it is a fact.

TRUMBULL VS. CONKLING.

The contrast between the modes in which Senators Conkling and Trumbull respectively propose to investigate recommendations for office made by Senators to the President is a fair sample of the contrasting spirit by which the Barnacles and the Civil Service Reformers of the Republican party are actuated. Mr. Conkling, in the interest of the Barnacles everywhere, in the Departments and the Custom Houses, the Revenue Offices and Post Offices, proposes that the President shall be called on to tell what appointments have been asked for his hands by Senators from New York, Illinois, Missouri, and Nebraska. Though this would include the appointments asked for by Senators Conkling, Logan, Blair, and Hitchcock, which would be so much dead-weight to Mr. Conkling's resolution, its aim and point were solely to pry into and expose the recommendations of Senators Fenton, Trumbull, Schurz, and Tipton, who constitute, with Sumner, the leaders of the Civil Service Reform movement. Perhaps Mr. Conkling thought his resolution would drop with the laugh its presentation provoked. Or he might have fancied that the list of appointments called for by the Reform Senators would first be marshalled before the Senate, while the remainder of the Senators would quietly smile at the exposure.

Mr. Trumbull's amendment, however, which must first be voted upon, calls for another investigation, even more troublesome to Conkling & Co. than the French arms sale or Custom House inquiry. We could suggest only one amendment to it, viz.: that it inquire into recommendations urging removals as well as appointments, and into those made by members of the House as well as by Senators,—for this is not a question relating to Senators merely, but to the entire Civil Service of the country, and as such may be inquired into in all its details by either house. We would like much, for instance, to read the President's report on the personal influences which procured the removal of Collector Jussen, of this district. The scope of the amendment, as offered, includes both written and verbal recommendations, those made in person and those preferred through "mutual friends" of Senators and the Executive. It also calls upon the President to distinguish between applications merely referred to the Executive Department by Senators (a duty which Senators probably owe to the citizen as much as they do to present a petition), and those which convey the personal desire of the Senators that the appointment asked for be made, and those which are accompanied by a private request that the public request be disregarded.

This proposition, if adopted, will probably show facts enough to constitute the beginning of substantial Civil Service Reform. What has been done heretofore has been merely to throw out feelers and make experiments of a tentative character, to keep the public advised that it has not been dropped. One laying-bare of the "secret archives" and personal interviews of the Departments, so far as they bear on appointments and removals, would throw more light on the actual politics of the country than the people have ever hitherto dreamed of possessing.

Probably no three Senators have asked so little from the Administration, in the way of appointments and removals, as Senators Sumner, Trumbull, and Schurz. The first is omitted from Conkling's resolution apparently as a confession that he is known as one who asks nothing. The others will be found to have asked nothing that was not in the interest of their constituents, according to their best judgment. We hope that Conkling will call up his original resolution soon, and then accept, or refuse to accept, Mr. Trumbull's amendment.

THE TRIAL OF MAYOR HALL.

The evidence of Andrew J. Garvey makes fearful havoc of the virtuous spirit in which Mr. Oakey Hall has heretofore vauntingly demanded an immediate trial. There is no mistaking the fatal, guilty, criminal nature of those fraudulent bills, two-thirds of whose sum was made out for the benefit of Tammany and its chiefs, and one-third as compensation to Garvey for work done for the city. Nor can any American jury shut their eyes to the fact that the auditing of these bills by Mayor Hall, without requiring the usual affidavit of their justice, sufficiently proves the criminal intent on his part. The facts exposed in Garvey's testimony have been before the people of the city for months, less clear and startling form for four or five years. During all this time there has been a murmur of inquiry, wonder, and accusation, at times hushed almost to stillness, and again revived, like the changing tones of thunder coming from low down on the horizon. Now it would refer to the Court House, which was worth two millions to build, and yet cost eight millions. Who got the difference? Again it would refer to the regimental armories furnished on a scale of expenditure worthy of a ducal palace, yet with comparatively little to show for it all. During all this time, Hall, Tweed, Connolly, and Sweeny must have seen the spectre walking behind them. Hence the robbery of the vouchers from the Comptroller's office simultaneously with the resignation of Connolly. Now that it is known what the character of these vouchers was, and why they were stolen, the question recurs, Who was the thief? Perhaps the best answer is found in the rumor that, simultaneously with the appearance of Garvey, ex-Comptroller Connolly fled. He, too, like Tweed and Hall, for a time boasted his innocence, and refused even to resign. We really see no refuge for Hall, except in the pardoning power of his friend, Governor Hoffman. The facts already adduced convict him before the great tribunal of public opinion, whatever the jury may say.

The remaining retribution of the Tammany leaders is likely to be heavier than many expect. With the revelation of their undoubted criminality must come a reversal of that popular admiration which mistook their success for shrewdness. The mob of New York will grow indignant to find that, where they supposed all was legal acumen and cunning, there was mere naked larceny, such as Five-Points thieves might have committed had they been in power. Woe to the idols of the people when their worshippers are converted! The groundlings now will demand a scapegoat, and Hall and his associates must sacrifice much of their ill-gotten gains to avoid condign punishment. Now that crime is clearly proved, and materials are at hand for convicting the entire Tammany gang, the country will look with absorbing interest to see what will be done with the criminals.

The Franco-German war has filled the French lunatic asylums to their utmost capacity. The fickle Gallic mind, kept on the long strain of grief and unsatisfied rage, has, in too many cases, snapped under the pressure. In every retreat, Napoleons, and Eugenies, and Gambettas, and McMahons abound. It is said to be impossible to allow the patients to walk or eat together, so vehement are the passions that have mastered their weak brains. Suicide has always been a French virtue, and the number of devotees has increased in an alarming ratio since the close of the war. There is no longer any other outlet for Parisian restlessness, so the Seine swallows two or three lives a day, and charcoal-fumes stifle as many more. Curiously enough, women seem to prefer drowning, and generally take off a portion of their clothing, which they neatly arrange on the bank, while men almost invariably suffocate themselves and die in full dress.

POUNSTONE AND HIS BOOMERANG.

If Mr. Pounstone shall be obliged to pound stone in the service of the city, or shall, perforce, be obliged to complete the anchre party for which the misanthropic Montgomery pleaded so pathetically when he first retired from the world, we are not sure that the general verdict will not be, "Served him right." Mr. Pounstone is, or was, the bookkeeper of the Chicago *Evening Mail*. Being the bookkeeper, it was Mr. Pounstone's prime duty to keep the books of the *Mail*, and at the end of each month to produce a statement, which should edify the young gentlemen on Randolph street associated with him, and challenge comparison with their evening contemporaries on Canal street and the Lake Front. But Mr. Pounstone was not content with his clerical duties. Pounstone was an intriguer, and, like the pig at the bottom of the ladder, was bent upon making mischief. Little by little he stirred up the young gentlemen of the *Mail*, and got them so mixed up in declarations, and affidavits, and pleas, and interrogatories, and bills, and crossbills, not to mention *stire facias*, and *copies*, and *ad respondendums*, and *de bene esse*, and *ipse dixits*, that they lost their editorial sanity, whereby the evening contemporaries on Canal street and the Lake Front got a length ahead; and at last found themselves in Court, surrounded by all the instruments of legal torture, with the wily Pounstone and his lawyers ready to pounce down upon the tender lamb of the newspaper flock and bear it off in their clutches, to worry and devour it.

Under the most favorable circumstances, the tribulations of newspaper management are appalling. Every man in the community thinks he can edit the paper better than the editor. Every woman in the community thinks she must write poetry for it. As every man rides a hobby, of course every man has his suggestions to make on every possible subject. Whatever is written is sure to interfere with some man's hobby. Then the subeditors must be watched, that they do not involve the paper in libel suits; and the commercial editor must be watched, that he does not get the price of sausages wrong; and the financial editor must be watched, that he does not pay off the national debt, and thereby extinguish the national blessing too suddenly. Then the editor of sensitive feelings is wounded afresh every morning by the proof-reader, who insists upon making him do what Dogberry wished some body else to do. Total depravity, in its most aggravating forms, meets the editor whichever way he may turn. We may naturally infer that the young gentlemen on Randolph street had their full share of journalistic troubles, and no small difficulty in making the machinery run smoothly. Under such circumstances it was that Pounstone piled Pelion on Ossa until at last the stock of the *Mail* got so badly mixed up, that no one stockholder could tell how much he owned, the combined stockholders were doubtful whether they owned anything, and everybody was at sea except Pounstone, who kept on stirring up trouble, and the lawyers, who were busily engaged in eating up the lamb as fast as they could. But at last Pounstone overreached himself and fell on the other side.

In an evil moment Pounstone forged (at least, that is what he is charged with) a letter to Judge Williams, purporting to have been written by the defendants and intended to prejudice their case. It is a curious composition. It represents the defendants in a jubilant state of mind over the sterling rectitude of Judge Williams. In fact, the defendants were so delighted with the sterling rectitude, and in such transports of joy, that they were willing to give the Court all the time it wished to investigate the matter. Thus gradually breaking the ice, at last in they plunged boldly, as follows: "We propose sending you a certificate of stock in the *Mail* Company for the studious examination you are giving to our interests." And then follows an N. B. disclaiming any sinister motive.

Pounstone undoubtedly chuckled to himself as he flung his boomerang, and the unlucky young gentlemen from Randolph street undoubtedly wondered what would come next when they found themselves again in Court upon a charge of contempt, and called upon to show why they should not be committed for attempting to bribe Judge Williams with one share of *Mail* stock; but Pounstone's boomerang returned, and hit him squarely in the face, for, sharp as Pounstone was, he could not conceal the chirography of his own omission which left the young gentlemen free to return to Randolph street, purged of all intention to commit bribery, and left Pounstone confronting the amazed Judge Williams. He is now to show cause why he shall not be committed for contempt, and, with that solitary share of *Mail* stock staring him in the face, we see no avenue of escape from committal. We do not wonder that Judge Williams feels himself brought into contempt at the low price set upon his judicial integrity, hitherto above suspicion. We are glad to know that Hobart and Talcott are guiltless of trying to stain the judicial ermine; of attempting to inveigle Judge Williams into the miseries of journalism; of making him part and parcel of the *Mail*, liable for debt, subject to assessment, open to libel; of thus disturbing the peaceful serenity and calm philosophical temper so necessary to judicial discernment.

The Hartford correspondent of the Boston *Globe* (the new daily) predicts the most excited political contest this month in Connecticut that the State has ever known. Five State Conventions have been held, and four tickets are in the field. Governor Jewell, the present incumbent, heads the Republican, the Hon. D. R. Hubbard the Democratic, and the Hon. Francis Gillette the Temperance. The Labor Reformers have also a ticket in the field; but, as they do not poll over 500 votes in the State, little attention is paid to them. It is the general impression that the election will go into the Legislature, as it did last year, in which case Governor Jewell's prospects are excellent, as the Legislature has been Republican for many years. The election occurs on the second Monday in April.

There is one paragraph in Colonel Jussen's letter, published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, in relation to which the public would like to have further information. It is as follows:

> These identical Chicago friends, relying upon the fact that they alone procured my appointment, sought to convince me, very soon after I assumed the duties of my office, that, though I was Collector, and had the honor and responsibility of the office, they must insist upon *criticism of the profits*. To what extent I yielded to their imperative requests, and how subsequently they worked as zealously to remove me as they had labored to have me appointed, simply because I declined to be "bled freely," is a point which I prefer to discuss at some other time and place.

The public would like to know who those Chicago friends of Colonel Jussen were, who demanded that he should divide the salary of the office with them, in consideration of their having procured the appointment for him.

The laconics of politics and war are a curious study. A single well-turned phrase or a jingling rhyme has often carried an election, and a pithy despatch has made a General famous long after the deeds that gave rise to it have been forgotten. The shortest report on record is that sent by the British General who, after a weary siege, had captured the Indian stronghold, Seringapatam, "I have stormed. Lawrence's dying call, "Don't give up the ship," awoke a furor of enthusiasm that blotted out all remembrance of his headstrong folly in pitting a half-equipped, half-manned vessel against a first-class frigate. In the same year of 1813, Perry sailed into the battle of Lake Erie with that watch-word floating from his flag-ship, and immortalized himself by his victory and by his bulletin: "We have met the enemy and they are ours." This became current political coin. The dominant factions rang the changes on it for a dozen years, until a successful humorist and unsuccessful politician announced, the day after his defeat, in flaming headlines: "I came; I saw; I was" conquered: "we have met the enemy, and we are theirs." The phrase was laughed out of court thereafter. Our history is full of instances of the power of words. The policy of paying subsidies to the Algerine pirates was overthrown in an instant by the shrewdly-put antithesis: "Millions for defence, not one cent for tribute." If Lowndes, once called "the greatest of American statesmen," is to live at all by the end of this century, it will be by the maxim he originated: "The Presidency of the United States is an office neither to be sought nor declined by an American citizen." During the contest over the re-charter of the Bank of the United States and the Presidential election of 1832, a telling effect against Jackson was produced in some parts of the country by the circulation of a copper token, which bore the representation of a bulky mule, with the motto: "Roman Firmness." The weight of such an elementary argument was acknowledged by the decree of similar coins issued on both sides. The Log-Cabin Campaign, with its watchwords of "Hard Cider" and "Tippecanoe, and Tyler too," was a contest of principles, but was decided in great measure by a contest of words. Coming to later times, the sneer of "masterly inactivity" had much to do with driving McClellan from his threadbare bulletin: "All quiet on the Potomac," and from the head of the army. The sneer was originally a masterpiece of praise, originated by the elder Pitt, and transplanted to this country by John C. Calhoun in one of the most peculiar debates ever held in the Senate Chamber. In 1846, after General Taylor's capture of Monterey had practically assured our victory in Mexico, President Polk inserted in his annual message a recommendation of a plan, devised by Calhoun and dubbed the "sedentary line." It was, in brief, that the country already conquered should be garrisoned and held, but no further conquests made. Before the message was sent to the Senate, this portion of it was entirely omitted. Ignorant of this, Mr. Calhoun brought on a warm debate by eulogizing the scheme. After Webster, Calhoun, and others had spoken, a request was made to have that part of the message read. Then, and only then, was it discovered that the sedentary line was utterly ignored. The debate was, of course, at an end; but the phrase of "masterly inactivity," which Calhoun had applied to the scheme, lived and flourished. The late war was not prolific in these catch-words. Of proclamations and despatches there were many, but so verbose and pointless as to insure their being speedily forgotten. Hooker's "fighting above the clouds" fortunately won a battle and won for itself remembrance; but Pope's equally stirring line, "Headquarters in the saddle," preceded an account of a victory that ended in a defeat, and was jeered at instead of praised. In political war we have nicknamed men as well as measures. There is a peculiarly American humor in the once famous description of Daniel Webster as a "Steam-engine in breeches." Harry Clay won the "Mill-Boy of the Slashes," from many a victory for Henry Clay. "The Rail-Splitter" was a name of weight in 1860, and happiest of the happy was the nickname of the Little Giant. We dubbed Thaddeus Stevens, as he lay dying, the Great Commoner, and have immortalized the short-sightedness of some one by imitating him in styling Abraham Lincoln the Second Washington. The one point of resemblance between the two is that the contemporary Londoneers abroad styled the first and the last of American Presidents is, that they held the same office. Thaddeus Stevens' title, like so many other English nicknames, was originally used in contempt. The elder Pitt was styled, in derision, by Sir Robert Walpole, "that Cornet of horse." The next year he was "that terrible Cornet of horse." Untaught by this, one of the Ministry spoke contemptuously of him in the House of Commons as "this Commoner." The word and its emphasis stung the House, and when an enthusiastic admirer of Pitt sprang to his feet and said that "the Great Commoner" needed no defence, the name was baptized with cheers and gracefully accepted as an honor.

The cable has told us that active preparations for the Vienna Exhibition of 1873 have begun. It is to be hoped that no war-cloud may again postpone it. The project will have attained maturity next year, for it was born in 1862. The Crimean war then, the Italian war in 1858, the Prussian war of 1866, the Franco-German war of 1871, have all delayed it from time to time. The Reichsrath has voted $6,000,000 for the enterprise, so that its success, as far as money is concerned, is assured. The ingenious feature is to be a system of International Congresses, in which the wise of every part of the world will be invited. Every profession, every science, every art, every trade, will be fully represented, and questions of moment to each will be discussed. The most important Congress will be that which will deal with questions of government and social relations. It will be called upon to discuss Intellectual Property, the Education and Social Position of Woman, the Best Means of Benefiting the Lower Orders of People, and kindred themes; while, above all, an earnest effort will be made to devise some practicable scheme of International Arbitration. There have been enough of Universal Expositions devoted to the triumphs of mind over matter, and it is a noble idea to so enlarge the scope of this one as to commemorate the triumphs of mind over mankind.

Mr. John L. Hayes, who abandoned, we believe, the business of surgery to become the champion of a prohibitory duty on wool and woollens, appeared before the Committee of Ways and Means, a few days ago, to make a set speech against any change in the tariff. He was eloquent upon the superior quality of American wool,—a superiority which he claimed was so recognized by foreign nations that they sent to this country for all the rags they could get. Just at this point the following conversation took place:

> Mr Kerr. Did you say large quantities of woollen rags are exported from the United States?
> Mr Hayes. Yes, sir, large quantities. It is an important branch of the business.
> Mr. Kelley. It is a very important industry. One firm in Philadelphia, that of Messrs. Dobson, export largely in that line.
> Mr. Kerr. I must see how that business can be so wonderfully prosperous with the Messrs. Dobson. I find from the official records that the entire quantity of woollen rags exported from the United States *last year was 900 pounds.*

Doctor Hayes had no more to say about rags. The important industry of Dobson & Co., so thoroughly advertised by Mr. Kelley, has no occasion to explain.

The arms-sale investigation has already revealed two noteworthy facts. According to the joint testimony of Secretary Belknap and General Dyer, some 35,000 carbines and 17,000,000 cartridges were sold to the Remingtons, Oct. 12 and 13, 1870. On Oct. 15, the Department learned that the Remingtons were agents for France, but, nevertheless, afterwards delivered them the arms. It is claimed that the contract, once made, had to be carried out, but a contract made under false pretences is not binding. If the Alabama had been built and armed, nominally for some South American Republic, and her real character and destination had been discovered before she was delivered, ought England to have let her go? The second fact is General Dyer's admission about the evasion of the law requiring thirty days' notice of all sales. He testified that it was the invariable custom to give the required notice for a part of the arms, and then dispose of the rest by private sale. In other words, a clearly-expressed law is "invariably" violated. It may be that more money is obtained in this way; but a man sworn to protect the laws has no right to disregard them, even to make money for the Government.

The new Mint bill, which will soon come up in Congress, proposes some very radical changes in the refining and coining processes. It provides for a new Mint Bureau at Washington; abolishes the office of Treasurer at the mints and New York Assay Office, giving the duty to the Superintendent; abolishes the present standard silver dollar, the actual dollar being represented simply by a stamp on a fine silver bar as a dollar of account; forbids the deposit of silver to be coined at the option of the owner; proposes to reduce the charge for coining gold from one-half of one per cent. the present rate, to one-fifth; does away with the silver half-dime, increases the nickel coinage, and proposes a plan for the continuance of the operations of a private assaying company in San Francisco. The bill is full of objectionable features both in regard to the breaking up of old standards of coinage, and especially with reference to the handling of bullion by private parties, and if passed can only result in loss to the Treasury. It is understood to have emanated from private establishments, and nearly every feature of it is objectionable.

The bonded debt of South Carolina, in 1865, was, in round numbers, $5,038,000. In 1868, it was $6,454,000. On the 20th of December, 1871, it had risen to $15,768,000. These are the figures of the Congressional Committee. Of this addition of $10,710,000 to the debt at the close of the war, less than one-tenth has been spent for legitimate purposes. The State Treasurer last year issued two or three millions of illegal bonds, and sold them on Wall street at forty cents on the dollar, and prudently declined to appear before the Congressional Committee. Some two weeks since, this man submitted a report of the bonded debt, substantially the same as that of the Committee. There is no doubt that a large part of it, probably more than half of it, has been illegally incurred, and ought to be repudiated. The Legislature took a different view, and endorsed Parker by passing a bill to validate the whole amount of the debt as reported by him.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has an unpleasant law-suit on its hands. The publishers of the *Weekly Times*, of that city, have filed a petition in which they set forth a grievous complaint. One J. S. Gordon, while in their employ, stole a copy of the *Times'* subscription-list, and offered it for sale,—first to the New York *Sun*, which declined to buy it, and informed its rightful owners of the offer; then to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which purchased it, and used it to enhance its own circulation and advertise an illegal lottery scheme which it was then conducting. The plaintiffs claim damages to the amount of $25,000.

CHICAGO.

Its Municipal Government.

Letter from Mayor Medill.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

SIR: In reply to the numerous interrogatories contained in your letter, I answer *seriatim*:

Q. Population? A. Population of the city at present is 330,000.

Q. Number of Aldermen and salary? A. Forty Aldermen, from twenty wards, elected for two years each—one each year. They receive no salary.

Q. Are there two Boards? A. Only one Board of Aldermen.

Q. Are the Aldermen elected by wards, or on a general ticket? A. They are elected by wards, and this plan gives us ward politicians—what are called here "bummers and scallawags" from half or more of the wards.

Q. Is the complete representation in use? A. No.

Q. Does the Board control all disbursements? A. Yes; the Aldermen vote all appropriations for city expenditures, and control the disbursements to that extent.

Q. What are the general powers of the Board? A. To make all ordinances under their charter powers; to vote all appropriations; to legislate on every municipal matter; to order the building of bridges, tunnels, sewerage, water-pipes, school-houses, fire-engine houses, police stations, and all other city buildings; the opening, widening, and improving of streets, and sidewalks, and alleys, and the vacating of streets and alleys; to establish fire limits, regulate the mode of building, prescribing licenses and fines, and a multitude of other municipal powers of similar nature.

Q. Do the Aldermen elect any city officers? A. They do, and several of them (the Aldermen) are now indicted for selling those offices to the highest bidders; the appointing power of the Aldermen includes the Board of Education and a number of minor officers, such as weighers, gangers, inspectors of oils, cattle, fish, etc.; these appointments are mainly made corruptly or by favoritism, and not generally for merit or fitness; the officials are elected by ballot, and no responsibility can be made to attach on any individual Alderman for selecting bad officials; patronage in the hands of a legislative body necessarily breeds vermin and corruption.

Q. Can the corporation assess taxes, or must it receive power annually from the State? A. The Common Council has power to assess whatever amount of general taxes it pleases; there is no limit to the highest tax yet levied was 16 mills on a cash valuation of property; this is exclusive of special assessments for street improvements, or rates charged for water, which amounted to as much more in the aggregate.

Q. Does the Legislature authorize each appropriation, or give general powers? A. It gives general powers, and is forbidden by the new Constitution to dictate appropriations or assessments on cities.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Q. Mayor—how elected? A. He is elected by popular vote, on general ticket.

Q. Term? A. Two years.

Q. Salary? A. Four thousand dollars per annum.

Q. Can he be re-elected in succession? A. He can.

Q. Has he entire control? A. Not by any means.

Q. What are his general powers? A. He may veto any ordinance of any kind that is passed by the Common Council, including the annual appropriation bill. It takes a two-thirds vote of all the Aldermen to carry a bill over his veto. He can recommend measures to the Council; must enforce the ordinances, subject to many exceptions. He may issue proclamations for killing mad dogs and dogs unmuzzled, and for keeping holidays. He may release any person in the Bridewell on violating city ordinances. He must countersign all warrants on the Treasury before they can be paid.

Q. Does he appoint all city officers? A. No; he appoints very few, viz.: A Comptroller, once in two years; a Corporation Counsel, once in two years; a Commissioner of Taxes, once in four years; a member of the Board of Health, once every two years; a Bridewell Commission, each year; and four policemen on the Mayor's staff, who looks after the licenses. I believe that is about the extent of his appointments. The Council confirms all these appointments, except the four policemen aforesaid.

Q. Can he be removed by the Governor? A. He cannot.

Q. Must he sign all warrants to render them valid? A. He must sign all warrants to render them valid, or rather to authorize their payment.

Q. What part of the City Government discharged by Departments, such as "Public Works," "Health," &c.? A. Yes; we have a Board of Public Works, of Police and Fire, Health, Education, and House of Correction (i. e. Bridewell), and three Park Boards.

Q. How are the several departments constituted? A. The Board of Public Works consists of three members holding office for six years, appointed by the Mayor, and confirmed by the Council; the Board of Police and Fire consists of three members, elected one each year for three years by the voters of the County of Cook, which embraces 1,000 square miles of territory outside of the city limits; but the police and firemen are supported by taxes levied on the people of the city alone; this mode of selecting the Board by a foreign corporation is indefensible, and was done for partisan reasons several years since. The Board of Health consists of six members, and the Mayor is *ex-officio* President thereof. The County Superior Court appoints the members of the Board of Health, one each year. They have powers independent of the Council, and can do pretty much as they please in aid of the health department, but not enough to allow it to stop with that emergency. As nearly all its patients were subjects of relief, the Relief Society furnished provisions and medicines until near Christmas, when an arrangement was made by which the hospital took charge of the destitute from other sides and towns, and should see what is best to be done.

Mr. Mann said that, as he understood it, the Committee was not of decision to call upon all parts of the State, to express the feelings of the liquor dealers, and to get the law repealed or changed so far as the bond and holding the landlords responsible is concerned.

Mr. Schwab was confident that an effort would be made in the Convention to have one beer exempted. He hoped the Committee would vote against it, because, if one kind of liquor was prohibited, all kinds should be.

The Chair then announced as the Committee Messrs. Schwab, Keeley, and Miller.

Mr. Ruffalo Miller said that the law interfered with the carrying on of a legitimate business, but it could not be repealed as long as the present legislators were in office. The liquor dealers should make its repeal a political question; organize all over the State, and nominate and elect men pledged to erase it, as was stated to be what the temperance people of this State were doing. The liquor business has been in existence since Christ was born, and it would continue to be—despite the efforts of those who would crush it. It was a well-known fact that in those States where a stringent liquor law was enforced there was more bloodshed than in the States where there were no prohibitory laws. If men cannot drink in public they will in private. The liquor interest was powerful enough to elect the President of the United States, and could make itself felt at the next ballot-box, for by that only could they hope to maintain their rights.

The President remarked that it was not expected that the law could be repealed; but it was hoped that the modification mentioned can be secured.

Mr. Miller said that what it was proposed to modify was unconstitutional, and could not be carried out.

Mr. Maas understood that if the Convention was not successful in securing the modification, through the intention organize throughout the State, and be prepared for the next election, and put men in office, who would repeal the law.

Mr. Miller had no doubt about it. There should be a State organization, and auxiliary ones in the different cities and towns. Only by banding together could they carry on their business.

After the transaction of some business unimportant to the public, the meeting adjourned.

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REMOVALS.

BREWSTER,

HATTER,

FOR TEN (10) YEARS UNDER THE SHERMAN HOUSE, ON CLARK-ST.,

HAS REMOVED to No. 38 West Madison-st., opposite the Sherman House.

ANTI-TEMPERANCE.

Meeting of the Chicago Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association.

A Strong Effort to Be Put Forth to Secure a Modification of the New Temperance Law.

An adjourned meeting of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association was held at No. 39 South Franklin street yesterday afternoon, the President, J. P. Kenny, in the chair. The attendance of members was quite large.

The President stated that most of the members had spoken of taking action in regard to the recently-enacted Temperance law, and he would like to have an expression of their views.

Mr. Schwab moved that a Committee of three be appointed to represent the Association in the Liquor Dealers' Convention, to be held in Springfield, on the 14th inst.

The motion was adopted.

The President said there were some things in the law that were objectionable, and the dealers would like to have them stricken out. One was the clause making the landlord responsible for any damage that may be done by an intoxicated individual. He would like to see the law amended, making the man doing the damage equally responsible with the man who sold him the liquor. He did not know whether a modification could be accomplished or not, but he hoped an effort would be made in that direction.

Mr. Schwab was not opposed to the principal aim of the bill, viz.: stopping the sale of liquor to a person in habits of intemperance, but two objectionable points in it, and they were, holding a man's property liable for an act done by a person to whom he had liquor, and making the dealer give a bond for his good behavior.

Mr. Knight said the best lawyers in the city declare that that provision of the law was unconstitutional, and could not be enforced.

Mr. Keeley asked if there was a provision making a dealer give a bond for his good behavior.

Mr. Keeley said he had to give a bond on a license, which was the same thing.

Mr. Maas understood the bond was to cover any damage a man may do after drinking liquor in a dealer's house. The drunkard might go into a dozen saloons, and every one who sold him liquor would be responsible under the law, which was unjust.

Mr. Schwab said that the same law was in vogue in Ohio, but no bond was given. If judgment was obtained against a liquor dealer, it was collected the same as any other judgment.

Mr. Maas did not know of a wholesale house in the city that would not sell a demijoun of whiskey to a private party, and if the purchaser became a little merry going home or got hurt, and any damage, the wholesale dealer would be responsible.

Mr. Mann did not think the law could be repealed by the Association. The Committee can only go to the Springfield Convention and meet the delegates from other cities and towns, and consult and see what is best to be done.

Mr. Maas said that, as he understood it, the Committee was to confer with the liquor men all parts of the State, to express the feelings of the liquor dealers, and to get the law repealed or changed so far as the bond and holding the landlords responsible is concerned.

Mr. Schwab was confident that an effort would be made in the Convention to have one beer exempted. He hoped the Committee would vote against it, because, if one kind of liquor was prohibited, all kinds should be.

The Chair then announced as the Committee Messrs. Schwab, Keeley, and Miller.

Mr. Ruffalo Miller said that the law interfered with the carrying on of a legitimate business, but it could not be repealed as long as the present legislators were in office. The liquor dealers should make its repeal a political question; organize all over the State, and nominate and elect men pledged to erase it, as was stated to be what the temperance people of this State were doing. The liquor business has been in existence since Christ was born, and it would continue to be—despite the efforts of those who would crush it. It was a well-known fact that in those States where a stringent liquor law was enforced there was more blo

REAL ESTATE.

A "Great Fire" Hospital as a Monument of the Generosity of the World.

Ten New Hotels Building and Projected--- A New West Side Theatre.

North and South Suburban Property--- Business Locations.

The Amended Railroad Ordinance---Real Estate Sales for the Week.

There is yet remaining in the hands of the Relief Committee the sum of about $1,000,000. What is to be done with it?

This money was donated by the generous-hearted of all nations for the purpose of relieving distress caused by the great fire in this city. But it must be apparent to the observing that the kind of distress which the donors of this money had in view, viz: danger of starvation and suffering from the want of shelter, fuel, and clothing, does not exist in Chicago at the present time, even to one tenth as great an extent as it does in all large cities, and at all times.

The rebuilding of the city furnishes more work, and at higher prices to the laborers who do it than is to be had--in proportion to population--in any other city in the world. Even for the female laboring class there is more work in proportion to those who are willing to do it than there was before the fire. It is notorious that the wages demanded by those who are willing to do domestic service are higher than before the fire. Anyone who will notice our advertising columns the great number of those who want to employ others and pay them for their labor, as compared with the small number of those who are seeking employment, will be convinced that there is no lack of opportunity for both men and women to earn money if they are willing to work for it.

Work is all that any man or woman in sound health ought to ask: to ask more is to ask to be supported in idleness, which is, in other words, to be a fraud and a "dead beat."

The emergency to meet which this relief money was given has passed away, or if it has not entirely disappeared it will do so in a few weeks, when the moderation of the weather will permit the work of building to be prosecuted to the utmost capacity of the supply of labor and material to be had for that purpose. What, then, shall be done with this money? Shall it be given away to persons who are not in distress, and therefore have no right to it whatever; given away in sums of $400 to $500 to men to buy tools and to set up business for themselves when these men are already at work, either with borrowed tools or in the employ of those who have tools, and who can earn enough before next fall to buy their own tools? Everyone must acknowledge that this would be a gross misappropriation of the money.

For the next year, or two, at least, the only persons in this city who can, by any right at all, ask alms are the *sick*. To devote the $1,000,000 yet remaining in the hands of the Relief Committee to this purpose would seem a near carrying out the intentions of those who gave the money than any other disposal that could be made of it. The distress of those who are both poor and sick can be relieved more effectually in a *free hospital* than in any other way, and to some such purpose as this should be devoted the balance of the relief fund. Two or three hundred thousand dollars would erect a building that would be a monument to the noble charity that suffered the hearts of people in some of the remotest countries of the globe at the news of our disaster; and the remaining seven or eight hundred thousand dollars would, if properly invested, endow the hospital with a revenue that would make it a self-supporting institution. We owe it to those who have given this money to erect in Chicago some lasting memorial of their generosity. To say that the story of their noble charity will be perpetuated and this will be their witness is true, but it would also be a witness of our reproach to us if it showed that the spirit of Christian sympathy had not induced us in Chicago to erect some monument upon which to inscribe the names of the donors and the amounts given to make up this unprecedented charity.

HOTEL AND THEATRE GOSSIP.

If all the hotels and enterprises talked of are prosecuted to completion, it is evident we shall have such an increase of hotel capacity, within the next eighteen months or two years, as may bring about that millennial condition of things when hotel bills shall be reduced to somewhere near reasonable prices, a condition which has never yet been known in Chicago.

Besides the Pacific, the Palmer, the Sherman to be rebuilt on the old site, and the two hotels to be built on the corner of Wabash and Jackson, and the other on the corner of Michigan and Jackson, we hear of at least five other projects of large hotels.

Mr. Jenkins, formerly of the Clifton House, has, we understand, leased the north west corner of Madison and Wabash avenue, a lot 50 feet front by 170 feet deep, at 6 per cent per annum on a valuation of $1,500 per front foot, and will build thereon a hotel to replace the Matteson House which stood on the corner diagonally opposite. Mr. J. is also negotiating for the lot next north of it, and if he can get possession of it will build the hotel 160 feet front on Wabash avenue. Subscriptions are now being solicited of the property owners of property surrounding either of both the City Hotel and the Adams House, to rebuild those hotels. There is a real necessity for both these houses, as adjuncts to the business quarter which will surround them, and, if built, they will undoubtedly do a paying business, as country merchants will probably find them the most convenient in the city for their purpose.

It is reported, also, that some parties talk of erecting a hotel on the lot on Michigan avenue formerly occupied by the Burch mansion.

Still, another project, is a rumored one, to erect a $500,000 hotel on the West Side, somewhere east of Union Park, and probably on Washington street. Just how much foundation there is for this rumor we are unable to say, though it is understood that a meeting of some prominent West Side capitalists was held, a few days ago, to consider the project.

On Wednesday our list of transfers embraced one from the Eagle Works Company, to Messrs. Gage Brothers & Rice, covering the Sherman House, having 180 feet south front on Madison street, and 90 feet west front on Clinton street, for $175,000. Before the fire this hotel was offered for $200,000.

By reference to our building news it will be seen that a new West Side theatre, to be called the "McGuire Opera House," is to be built adjoining the Sherman House on Clinton street. It is to have a front of 80 feet and a depth of 160 feet, and is to cost $70,000 to $80,000. When completed it will seat about 1,400 persons, or nearly half as many as the old Crosby Opera House.

The project for a Grand Opera House, to be built near the business centre, and to be the best in the whole city what the Crosby Opera House was, has not assumed a definite shape yet, but that the prestige of Chicago can never be fully restored until we have such a building cannot be denied. It is just as necessary as it is to have respectable hotels.

THE NORTH SHORE DRIVE.

A meeting of property owners representing about one and a half miles of frontage on the Lake Shore Drive, north of Lincoln Park, was held a few days ago, and arrangements were perfected for renewing the work of constructing the roadway as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The roadway will probably be completed beyond Lake View during the summer.

That portion of the Drive from Lincoln Park southward nearly to the Water Works is being managed by the Lincoln Park Commissioners, and a good portion of the work toward its construction will be done next summer. It is to be regretted, however, that the property fronting on this portion of the proposed drive has been largely built up with small wooden tenements since the fire. One mail-house has been built there, and it said others are contemplated. While these exist the neighborhood can never become a desirable residence quarter, and it is probable that before they will be removed that part of the "West Division" north of Lincoln Park will have become the choicest residence quarter of the North Division.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

The "Burch lot," having 120 feet front on Lake street and 160 feet front on Wabash avenue, has been leased by A. T. Stewart & Co. to Mr. Doane, who will build three fine stores on the Wabash avenue front. The corner store will be occupied by Messrs. J. W. Doane & Co., the south store of the three being next "Benton place," which is 40 feet wide, will be occupied by Messrs. Franklin, McVeagh & Co. At the other side building this will make it easy to concentrate the wholesale grocery trade, the middle store, 35 feet front, will be held vacant until it can be rented to some wholesale grocer.

The endeavor to move the business centre westward to the river, about Madison street, is, we understand, to be reinforced by Messrs. Kohl Brothers, who are to locate on Market street, near Madison.

The National Bank of Illinois has leased the north office in Bryan's new building, on LaSalle street.

The Merchants' Savings Loan & Trust Company have finally concluded to take the northeast corner of Madison and Dearborn, paying $6,000 per annum for the first floor of the building.

The roof of the Arbor House are waiting for whatever may turn up in the way of offices.

SOUTH SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

A short time before the fire it was noted, from time to time, the fact that the aggregate value of property south of the city limits and east of State street, and nearly if not quite equal to the aggregate value of property within the city limits transferred during the same time. Even now, notwithstanding that the weekly average value of property conveyed is just about the same as it was for a month or two before the fire, it will be seen that it is nearly all of property inside the city limits, viz.: south of Lear Avenue. The property fronting on the boulevards and parks, as far south as Sixty-third street, is the choicest suburban property about the city, and though it is not built up to demand for occupation just at present, it is firmly held by those who are able to carry it, and cannot be bought except at a large advance on the prices of this time a year ago.

CHEAP LOTS.

For homes for mechanics, laboring men, clerks, etc., continue to be more in demand than any other class of property, and, for the reasons stated in our article of a week ago, will probably be the most prominent feature of the real estate business this year.

RAILROAD ORDINANCE.

We print, in another place below, the ordinance concerning the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad, as it has been finally amended by the Railroad Committee. Section 2, in regard to viaducts; Sections 5 and 8, in regard to the payment of damages, and the purchase of property fronting on streets proposed to be taken by the railroad, and Section 9, in regard to the tracks on Harrison street, Lards, Manufactories, etc., will be found to contain the amendments which are the result of the discussions on these subjects during the last few weeks.

SUMMARY OF SALES FOR THE WEEK.

	No. of Transfers.	Aggregate Values.
Within the city limits	150	$672,120
North of city limits	17	29,207
West of " "	17	29,207
Total	184	$730,427

INSTRUMENTS FILED FOR RECORD MARCH 9--PROPERTY.

Milwaukee avenue, near Dickson street, S. W. front, 33 feet to alley, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 69 to 74, and 89 to 93, in Block 15, of s ½, Section 21, 39, 14; dated Dec. 15, 1871; consideration, $11,275.

Lots 4 and 5, in Prussing's Block at Elston Addition; dated Feb. 29; consideration, $4,700.

Lots 15 and 16, in Block 9, and Lots 4, 5, in Block 11, of David S. Lee's Addition, dated Nov. 19, 1871; consideration, $1,294.

Lot 13, of Schaefle's Block 48, Section 33, 40, 14, dated Feb. 5; consideration, $1,275.

Lot 1, w ½ of n ½ of n ½ of s ½ of Lot 35, in Butterfield's Addition, dated March 4; consideration, $600.

Lots 1 to 5, in Block 8, of e ½ of s ½, Section 29, 39, 14, dated March 5; consideration, $1,400.

Lot 60, in Rawson's Block 16, of s ½ Sec. 12, 39, 13, dated March 4; consideration, $1,350.

Belden av., between Orchard and Larrabee sts., n f, 80 feet to alley, dated March 5; consideration, $2,000.

Mulligan av., near Ward st., s w f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 8; consideration, $600.

Lot 11, in Kaylor's 2 acres, in s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, with building, dated March 8; consideration, $2,800.

Lot 7, in Block 27, Ogden's Addition, dated March 9; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 16, in Shorts' s e ¼ Block 5, Sec 5, 39, 14, dated Feb. 8; consideration, $600.

Oakley street, between Kinzie and Fulton streets, west front, 25 feet to alley, dated March 6; consideration, $1,000.

Oakley street, between Kinzie and Fulton streets, west front, 25 feet to alley, dated March 6; consideration, $1,000.

Canal street, north of and near Harrison street, west front, 24 100 feet, dated Feb 27; consideration, $10,000.

Lot 11, in Block 4, of Rich's et Block 15, Sheffield's Addition, dated March 9; consideration, none.

Lot 36, in Block 4, Harding's w ½ n e ¼ of Section 5, 39, 13, dated Dec. 30, 1871; consideration, $400.

Lot 5, in McAuley's Block 84, of s ½ Section 27, 39 14, dated March 7; consideration, $9,000.

Lot 54, in Subdivision of Taft's Addition, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $500.

Walsh st, s e corner of Fisk st, north front, 25x100 ft, dated Feb 1; consideration, $1,200.

Walsh st, s e corner of Fisk st, north front, 25x100 ft; also, Clayton st, n w corner of Morgan st, south front, 30x100 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $2,100.

Lot 4, in Adams' Addition, in s e ¼ Section 12, 39, 13, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $200.

Wabansia av, s e corner of Kirk, west, north front, 50 feet to alley, dated March 4; consideration, $1,200.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 75, in Pick's e ½ Block 18, of s ½ Sec. 29, 40, 14, dated Jan. 24; consideration, $1,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 1, in Flagg's Lot 9, Sec. 18, 36, 14, dated March 6; consideration, $1,350.

Lot 113, in Block 2, in Swan's s e ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14; dated Jan. 18; consideration, $500.

Lots 23, 24, and 25, in Fish and Young's Lot 8, w of Wallace st, of s w ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $1,125.

Lots 26, 27, and 28, in Fish and Young's Lot 8, w of Wallace st, of s w ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $1,125.

AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING THE LASALLE & CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

SECTION 1: *Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago*, That permission and authority be and the same are hereby given and granted unto the LaSalle & Chicago Railroad Company to lay down, maintain and operate one or more lines of railroad tracks along and upon the following named route and streets in the city of Chicago, to wit: Commencing at the western city limits, adjacent to the right of way of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, the same as near as practicable to the said Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad tracks to Rebecca street, thence on the south half of said Rebecca street to, or near, the east end of Rebecca street, thence to Meaghor street, thence over and upon the public ground and lands between Johnson and Halsted streets, running on a line nearly due west of Meagher street), and across Meagher street into Sweet avenue, thence northerly on Stewart avenue and Beachstreet to Harrison street; thence north across Harrison street on the east side of the tracks of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, on any property said LaSalle & Chicago Railroad Company may acquire by purchase, condemnation or otherwise, to the south line of West Adams street.

SEC. 2. The said Railroad Company may cross any and all streets, and alleys, and railroad tracks, upon, or along the line of its said route and Company to be submitted to and approved by the Board of Public Works of said city, in the construction of its said tracks, and the keeping in repair of the same at said crossings, as may be occupied by said Railroad Company, with its tracks, switches, and turnouts.

SEC. 3. The said Railroad Company may and is hereby authorized to lay down, maintain, and operate one or more railroad tracks, with such turn-outs, side switches, and turn-tables as it shall deem necessary, over or across any land which it may acquire upon the line of said route, or said extension between the same on the line of said route, either by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, and the said Railroad Company may, and is hereby authorized to locate its railroad tracks hereby authorized to be laid, in longitudinal lines, single and care, or with horse or other animal power, as it may deem proper, subject to all ordinances of the City of Chicago applicable to railroad similarly situated.

SEC. 4. The said Railroad Company shall have the right and is hereby authorized to depress its tracks, to bridge the cross streets over said tracks, and to employ such other means as to such cross streets as may be deem necessary to secure quick transit, under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works of the City of Chicago, and the Superintendent, with the approval of the Board thereto, and shall be the property of the City of Chicago. Convenient crossings shall be made and maintained by said Railroad Company for foot passengers at any street or alley within said city, according to the directions of the Board of Public Works of said city; but the permission and authority herein granted are upon the express condition that the said Company shall erect viaducts over its said tracks on any street or alley within said city which may be crossed by said tracks where, and as the said Board of Public Works may, from time to time, require.

Provided, however: That said Company shall not be required to erect more than two of such viaducts in any one year; and that where such viaducts cannot be built at any such crossing without the same be built over the track or tracks of some other railway company or companies, then said Company shall only be obliged to join with such other company or companies, and to pay its fair proportion of the cost of such viaduct or viaducts, and that such viaducts shall be erected under the superintendence of and in such manner as said Board of Public Works may require; but it is hereby provided that the first two viaducts to be erected in pursuance of this ordinance shall be one over the Canal street crossing and one over the Halsted street crossing, and that the viaduct shall be built over the said Canal street crossing before said LaSalle and Chicago Railroad shall lay down its tracks across said Canal street, the said LaSalle & Chicago Railroad Company shall pay its fair proportion (with other railroad companies) of the cost of said Halsted street viaduct.

SEC. 5. The said Railroad Company shall be subject to all general laws and ordinances of the Common Council of the said city in relation to railroads.

SEC. 6. The permission and authority hereby granted are upon the further express condition that the said LaSalle & Chicago Railroad Company shall and will forever indemnify and save harmless the City of Chicago against and from any and all damages, judgments, decrees and costs and expenses of same which it may suffer or may be recovered of or obtained against the said city for or by reason of the granting of such privileges or authority, or for or by reason of, or growing out of, or resulting from the passage of the ordinance, or any matter or thing connected therewith, or with the exercise by the said Company of the privileges hereby granted.

SEC. 7. The permission and authority herein granted are upon the further express condition that said Railroad Company shall, and it is hereby required from the time that said Company shall lay down and construct said track or tracks upon said streets, commence, and prosecute the same with good faith, in some Court of competent jurisdiction, proceedings for the ascertainment of, and the making of compensation for all legal damages that may be suffered by any person or persons in their property or possessions by reason of such laying down and construction of such track or tracks, or any part thereof; and that having so commenced such proceedings, said Railroad Company shall prosecute the same to good faith, and with reasonable celerity, to completion. *Provided*, that this section shall not apply to any property or possessions, the owner of, or party interested in which, shall have claimed such compensation within said three years.

SEC. 8. The rights and privileges hereby granted are upon the further express condition that the LaSalle & Chicago Railroad Company shall purchase (and pay for the same) from all resident property owners who may desire to sell the same, the property upon which they respectively now reside fronting on the said Halsted street, before it lays down the part of said street in front of the said property, and in case the property-owners above referred to and said Railroad Company cannot agree upon the value of said premises as above stated, then said property-owners shall select one person, said railroad company one person, and said two shall be selected shall select a third person, and said three persons so selected shall be, and are hereby constituted a Commission of Arbitration, who shall appraise the value of said premises within thirty (30) days after said appointment and the appraisement and award of said three persons, or of a majority of such three persons shall be final and binding upon said Railroad Company and said property-owners. The term "fronting" shall be held to include both fronts of corner lots.

SEC. 9. The permission and authority herein granted are upon the further express condition, to-wit: That said LaSalle & Chicago Railroad Company shall permit any corporation, person or persons duly authorized by ordinance of said city, to construct side tracks to intersect any track or tracks of said Railroad Company, within the limits of said city, for the purpose of conveying property to and from said railroad to any warehouse, lumber-yard, coal-yard, or manufactory situated within 1,000 feet of such railroad, and, upon reasonable compensation being made therefor, shall, at all times, permit the use of such track or any such side track, or the consignees of any property to take the cars containing such property to the or them consigned, to any such warehouse, lumber yard, coal yard, or manufactory situated upon any such side track; and that any such owner, consignee or person conducting or carrying on any such warehouse, lumber-yard, coal-yard, or manufactory, shall be entitled to have any property taken from any such warehouse, lumber-yard, coal-yard, or manufactory, over any such side-track to and upon the track of said railroad, under the directions and regulations of said LaSalle & Chicago Railroad Company, without unreasonable delay.

Provided, however, that any cars so taken shall be returned without unnecessary delay.

SEC. 10. The privileges authorized herein are granted upon the express condition that the LaSalle & Chicago Railroad Company shall permit any other Railroad Companies, not conflicting therewith, which have not at present any right of entrance into the city of Chicago, under any ordinance or grant of said city, to use the tracks hereby authorized to be laid on the streets herein named, jointly with the said LaSalle & Chicago Railroad Company and to pay down its proper sum or sums for any lands owned, leased, or occupied by the said LaSalle & Chicago Railroad Company, when necessary to the exercise of the rights hereby granted, upon such fair and equitable terms as may be agreed upon by said Companies; and in the event that said Companies cannot agree upon such terms, the same shall be settled by three disinterested persons, one to be selected by said LaSalle & Chicago Railroad Company, one to be named by each other Company as may desire to use said tracks, and the third by said two persons, and the terms and conditions which shall be fixed and determined by said persons, or a majority of such persons, shall be the terms and conditions upon which said Companies respectively shall use and occupy said tracks, and lay down tracks upon and across said lands; and each other Railroad Company to which may be allowed the use of said tracks shall have the same privileges to the cars upon and across said streets and alleys as are herein granted to said LaSalle & Chicago Railroad Company; and shall, subject to all the conditions, restrictions, and terms contained in this ordinance.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Jewish Calendar for the Week.

Programme of Services in the Churches To-Day.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Sunday, March 10--Fourth Sunday in Lent.
Monday, March 11--St. Aidan, B.
Tuesday, March 12--St. Gregory the Great, P. D.
Wednesday, March 13--St. John of God, C.
Friday, March 15--Most Precious Blood of Our Lord.

JEWISH.

Monday, March 11--New Moon (24 Adar I).

EPISCOPAL.

Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, corner of West Washington and Peoria streets. Full choral services, with anthem, morning and evening. In the evening, the Bishop of Illinois will continue the course of sermons on the "Intermediate State." Subject, "Its Characteristics." The Holy Communion will be celebrated at 8 a. m.

--Christ Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty fourth street. Rev. Dr. Cheney will preach in the morning a sermon appropriate to the completion of the twelfth year of his ministry in Christ Church. In the evening, he will deliver the second of two sermons on "Bearing the Cross."

--St. John's Church, Rev. H. N. Powers, D. D., Rector. Services in the Union Park Congregational Church at 3 p. m.

--Church of the Epiphany, on Throop street, between Monroe and Adams sts. Rev. G. H. W. Stocking, Rector. Services as usual. In the evening the Rector will deliver the first lecture in the course on Church history, entitled "The Anglican Church an Apostolic and Independent, and not a Roman Church."

--All Saints' Church, corner of North Carpenter and Fourth streets. Rev. W. J. Johnstone, Rector. Services as usual.

--Grace Church, Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D., Rector. Services morning and evening.

--Trinity Church. Rev. E. Sullivan, Rector. Services as usual in Central Hall. Evening subject for young men: "The Scottish Dream of Free Thinking."

--Calvary Church, on Warren avenue, near Western avenue. Rev. A. W. Snyder, Rector. Services morning and evening. Rev. E. A. Bradley, of Kenosha, will preach in the morning.

CONGREGATIONAL.

New England Church, southeast corner of Dearborn and Van Buren streets. Preaching in the morning by Rev. G. S. F Savage.

--Plymouth Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Michigan court. Preaching at the usual hours by the pastor, Rev. Henry W. Bartlett. Sundayers and all others are invited.

--First Church, corner of West Washington and Ann streets. Preaching at the usual hours, by the pastor, Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D.

--Union Park Church. Preaching morning by Rev. C. D. Helmer, morning and evening.

BAPTIST.

Michigan Avenue Church, south of Twenty-third street. Rev. Jesse B. Thomas, D. D., Pastor. Services morning and evening. Morning subject, "Perfect, Through Suffering;" evening subject, "The Wandering Jew." Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

--Union Park Church, corner of West Washington and Paulina streets. Preaching morning by the pastor, Rev. Florence McCarthy. Evening subject, "Down Among the Hogs."

--Free and Accepted Church. Preaching, this morning, in the Free Church, corner of Loomis and Jackson streets.

UNIVERSALIST.

St. Paul's Church Society worship in the Jewish synagogue, corner of Wabash avenue and Peck court. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. by Rev. Mr. Peck, D. D., will preach in the morning. No evening service.

--Murray Chapel, on Indiana avenue, near Twenty-sixth street. Rev. J. G. Forrest will preach in the evening, and will hold evening service regularly hereafter until a contrary notice be given. Morning service, Sunday-school.

--Church of the Redeemer. Rev. J. S. Dennis will preach in the morning. No evening service.

--Church of the Messiah, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street. Preaching morning and evening by the pastor, the Rev. R. Laird Collier. Morning subject: "Spiritual, temporal, universal and ultimate;" evening subject: "Is Jesus Christ God?"

--Third Church, corner of Ladin and Monroe streets. Rev. C. A. Staples, pastor, will preach morning and evening. Subject in the forenoon: "The Life of Jesus."

PRESBYTERIAN.

Jefferson Park Church, the usual morning and evening services will be conducted by Prof. Joseph Haven.

--Brainerd Church, on Mitchell street, near Throop street. Rev. J. H. Walker will preach morning and evening.

METHODIST.

Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm will speak at the Park Avenue Church this evening. Subject: "Young Men's Rights and Duties."

--Rev. O. Huse, of Evanston, will preach in the Union Park Church, at 10½ a. m.

Prof. Swing will preach in Standard Hall at 10½ o'clock this morning.

--Miss Sophia Poollman, a trance-speaker, will lecture in the West Side Opera House, morning and evening.

--Dr. Fiery will preach in the Advent Christian Chapel, on Green street, near Madison street, morning and evening; also, at 3 p. m., in the church corner of Indiana avenue and Thirtieth streets.

--Church of God, corner of Warren avenue and Leber street. Preaching, as usual, by the pastor, Rev. Mr. X. Sheckleman.

--A discourse on the "Mission of Christ" will be delivered by H. W. Reed this evening in hall No. 2, Carey's Block, corner of Randolph and Rabbi streets.

--All Saints' Church, corner of North Carpenter and Fourth streets. Rev. W. J. Johnstone, Rector. Services as usual.

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--Union Park Church. Preaching by the pastor,

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Across the Continent" to be Continued at the Academy This Week.

Extraordinary Attractions at the Globe---A New Version of "The Hidden Hand."

The Minstrels Propose to Burlesque "John Garth" and "Across the Continent."

Chicago in Paris---John Diffen's Rehabilitation---The Plans for McGuire's New Opera House.

Amusement Intelligence from the World-at-Large.

In Chicago.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The patronage enjoyed by Oliver D. Byron's "Across the Continent," during the past week, was somewhat decreased in consequence of the severe storm of Thursday night, and the impassable condition of the streets ever since. Still, the attendance has been uniformly good, though the house has not nightly crowded. After the first rough edges had been worn away by more complete rehearsal,—which had been previously impossible, owing to the irregularity of railway trains—"Across the Continent" proved to be an extremely popular piece, and was well acted and produced in all respects, more especially in the matter of scenic effects, which were notably fine, indicating that in Mr. R. F. Farran the Academy has an artist of a high order of ability. The fact that so many people were prevented by the snow-bound condition of things from witnessing the play last week, as indicated by the large demand at the box office for seats for this week, has suggested to Mr. Gardiner the propriety of continuing "Across the Continent" for at least a portion of this week, although it had been determined to bring out the "Streets of New York." The former piece is running so smoothly that it may well be kept on the boards for another week.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

One of the finest modern plays ever written or adapted failed to secure even a fair attendance throughout the week, almost solely for the reason that it was the weakest where it should have been the strongest. When it no chance to make the number of the principal *role* proves to be as little acceptable as the poorest of the minor support, it is enough to stamp any piece with failure for the time being. Even the two superb renditions of Miss De Sar and Mrs Lingham could not suffice to make "John Garth" a success. So the Globe management has wisely withdrawn it, and, for the ensuing week will depend upon their own resources in producing an attractive, meritorious performance. It is not possible but that they should improve upon last week. In the matter of scenery, Mr. Sosman has been unsurpassed in the city, and the indications are that the popular drama will be brought out in a style, which will be unequaled, though not surpassed, by Harry Linden has been especially engaged for the part of Wool, in which he has not an equal on the American stage. For the translation scene great proportions have been made in the way of songs and dances. "Cincinnatus" will give us "The Girl with the Coal Black Eye"; Mr. E. Sawyer, "The Sunbeam"; and John O'Connor "Schegambian Gambols." Miss DeSar appears as *Gretchen*, Mr. Lingham as *Black Donald*, Mrs. Stoneall as *Mrs. Condiment*, Mr. Wilson as *Hurricane*, and the other characters, thirteen in all, by the entire company. The bill is one which should prove immensely attractive.

THE MINSTRELS.

The extraordinary resources of the Arlington, Cotton & Kemble Company will be demonstrated this week by the production of two great pieces on the same evening—"John Garth" and "Across the Continent," the former adapted and improved from the original by Mr. Harrigan, and the latter brought out with the "John Garth" it includes Mr. Kemble as *John Garth*; Ben Cotton as *Paulo Barsti*; Sam Price as *Antonio Zingaro*; and Mr. Harrigan as *Count Corkscrew*. It can be seen at a glance that the thing will be immense. "Across the Continent" the scenic arrangements are no less eminent—such as Cotton as *Ferris*; Kemble as *Adler*; Harrigan, Hart and Martin as *Irving, Cropped-ears* and *Scratchwig*; Sam Price as *Oscar Augustus*; Surridge as *Goodson*; Arlington as *Johnny Pepper*, and Helen Kemble with Surridge, Arlington and Hart, by the company." For the first part there are the usual number of neat ballads and characteristic impersonations, while in the second part comes Harrigan and Hart's immense card, "Little Fredo;" a ballad by Dayton; a song by Arlington; "John Garth," the extraordinary quartette by Harrigan, Hart, Arlington, and Price, and "Across the Continent" appears. It can be unmasted bill the like of which has rarely been produced.

JOHN DILLON

has been travelling for thirteen weeks with the Selden Irwin Combination, and, we are reliably informed, during that time has not only amply appeared in the parts formerly seeming impossibility to him—that of an actor in the full possession of his mental and physical faculties. He is coming to Chicago with the Irwin troupe, which will occupy the boards at the Michigan Avenue Theatre for two weeks, commencing April 1. The company, aside from Dillon, includes Mrs. Selden Irwin, a comedienne of much versatility and talent, Miss Louise Merry (formerly of the Vicker's company), Miss Clara Baker, Selden Irwin, Harry Rainforth, Harry Richmond, John Povah, Geo. A. Archer, and others, all well and favorably known in Chicago and throughout the West. The Chicago public cannot fail to be expected to place implicit trust in Dillon's moral rehabilitation, we can still sincerely hope that he may present a creditable appearance, and evidence a desire of proving that he has turned over a new leaf in sober earnest, and if he succeeds he will get the award signing the temperance resistance in which he has sorely tried the patience of our theatre-goers.

MADAME MOULTON,

the concert soprano, whose tour through the East has been one of extraordinary success, will grant during the first week in April, after having a series of entertainments with her troupe, which consists of Wehli, the pianist, Brookhouse, Bishop, and signor Fossati, the baritone, with Esters Crifton have gone into ecstacies over Mrs. Moulton's voice, and Gilmore and Strakosch are anxious to secure the services of the lady for a series of entertainment of some consequence.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

The kind wishes which have been given from time to time of the efforts being made to induce Miss Cushman to visit this city again before her final retirement from the stage, have found a sufficient indication of a desire everywhere manifested to again hear this Queen of the Stage. The announcement that this is to be gratified, and that Miss Charlotte Cushman has kindly consented to appear here again, will be received with universal satisfaction. For the last time, certainly, we shall have the opportunity of the character of an ovation, and it will not fail short of one when she again appears this week. Arrangements have been made for two grand Shakespearean Recitals, the first to be given on Thursday evening next, on the West Side, in the Union Park Congregational Church, and the second to be given in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, on Friday evening. It is not yet announced what selection will be made, but, as Miss Cushman is said to have been studying "Lear" for the last year, with a view to appearing on alternate nights during the coming season in the characters of both *Lady Macbeth* and *Cardinal Wolsey*, in Henry VIII, before she leaves the city we shall have an opportunity to hear her in this one of Shakspeare's greatest parts. The tickets will begin for sale to-morrow morning for both evenings, and the selections will be announced on Tuesday.

MUSICAL.

Notwithstanding the storm, Murdoch was greeted with a crowded house last night—a forcible illustration, as we read it, of the keen anticipations aroused by his coming several days before. The interest of the occasion was enhanced from the fact that it was the closing entertainment of the West Side course. Murdoch reads again to-morrow night in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, where he will give the celebrated Pickwick trial. Dickens' "Scenes Pickwick," together with other selections from Dickens, Shakespeare, and other authors. The immense sale of tickets for the West Side lecture will undoubtedly be but a prophesy of what will occur to-morrow evening.

TEMPLE HALL.

The orchestra of the West Twelfth Street Turner Hall will render the following selections, this afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock:

1. Jubilee March.....Hamm
2. Concert Overture.....Heindorf
3. Waltz—"Love and Joy".....Strauss
4. Potpourri—A Wreath of Immortelles.....Gung'l
5. Emperor's Polonaise.....Bilse
6. Favorite Polka Mazurka.....Bach
7. Overture—Light Cavalry.....Suppe
8. Potpourri—Full Moon.....Gung'l
9. Cachoute Quadrille.....Hermann

ORATORIO.

The Chicago Oratorio Society will meet at the First Congregational Church, corner of Ann and Washington streets, next Thursday evening. The beautiful Sacred Cantata and Haydn Society, including "The Creation," will be ready for use.

THE MINNEOLA CLUB

masquerade, which occurs at Martine's Hall on Wednesday evening of this week, bids fair to be one of the most brilliant and fashionable affairs of the season. The club is composed of young gentleman and ladies of the higher walks of society, and they are sending their utmost energies in preparation for the occasion. The gathering will be strictly one of invitation, and from the large number of cards issued an elegant crash is confidently counted upon.

CHRIST CHURCH CHOIR.

consisting of Mrs. Carpenter, soprano; Mrs. Waruss, contralto; Mr. C. Schultze, tenor; and Mr. T. Goodwillie, basso, will give a concert at Leaver Hall, on Cottage Grove, on Thursday evening next, for the benefit of the Forty-seventh Street Congregational Chapel. A fine programme and an attractive entertainment are promised, and will doubtless be forthcoming.

CHICAGO IN PARIS.

Chicago, which seems to become the central point of attraction for all mankind, and which, of late particularly, has engrossed so much of the attention of Europe, is now the subject of distinction in the shape of a drama, about to be brought out in Paris, the scene of which is laid in our city, and the principal event are developed by hand by-two or three friends across the water a picture of our life, manners, and customs. The author of the piece is Mr. Rogers, French Consul to this city, a gentleman who enjoys a high reputation in France as a dramatist and a writer of fiction, and one of whose novels, "The American Lady," was published some months ago in THE TRIBUNE over the nom de plume "Fortune." M. Ribeyre, by his previous residence among us, as well as by his long and extended experience as a writer for the lyric and dramatic stage, is eminently qualified to bring up to a nearer and closer acquaintance with his countrymen, to portray our every life, and to draw from existence the material for a drama of absorbing interest. That he has turned his powers of observation to practical use, and has derived a correct understanding of our institutions, customs and peculiarities, a simple perusal is to be found in the *feuilletons* he has been writing for the *Presse* from time to time, and which, therefore, only needs public through the medium of the French stage to insure its success. The closing act is laid in the interior of the prison, and *Mauricio* are together. Miss Carey won a decided success in her aria "Come Dolce," but at the conclusion of the piece, *Leonora*, (Mlle. Nilsson) finding that the time had arrived for her entrance to take a last farewell of her lover, *Mauricio*. The applause had not terminated when Nilsson, acting out the sentiment of the moment, threw herself into the forward *Mauricio*, in continuance of the act. A storm of hisses and groans then greeted her, which had been overjoyed at the success of Miss Carey, and a regular tumult was at once threatened. Nilsson bit her lips and approached the footlights as if to address the audience, but turned, and, adopting the wiser course, continued, while the uproar was raging upon her until an opportune interruption of the intended *encore* soon subsided. But the enthusiasm at the close of the opera was chilled to a considerable degree, and many harsh expressions and criticisms of the prima donna's action, which is generally considered to have been prompted by jealousy.

DRAMATIC.

Mrs. Oates and her burlesque company are to be at Charleston, S. C., this week.

—Chas. Fisher has been engaged for next season at Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York.

—Ticket Receiver Frank Leslie cartoonist, was formerly a scene-painter at Drury Lane Theatre.

—The Wyndham company have been doing "Divorce" at Macon, Georgia, with great success.

—Mr. Sothern will play an engagement at the opening of Wallack's Theatre, New York, next season.

—A well-known society young lady is to appear on the boards of one of the up-town theatres in New York, the coming month.

—Mr. Fechter has been engaged by Messrs. Webster & Chatterton, to appear for twenty-four nights in the London Princess'.

—The cast of "Julius Cæsar" was changed last week, Edwin Booth appearing as *Cassius*, and Mr. Cresswick as *Brutus*.

—Mr. J. S. Clarke is expected to return to London and resume his position at the Strand Theatre early next month.

—The equestrian goat "Alexis," having recently fallen off the horse and broken a leg, is now a candidate for the hospital, or a meat market.

—Mrs. Scott Siddons informed an audience in Clifton, England, the other day, that she was about to undertake a professional trip around the world.

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—The appearance of Mrs. John Wood at Niblo's, as *Pocahontas*, has created an extraordinary furor of admiration. She is supported by Mark Smith as *Powhatan*.

—The management of Covent Garden theatre is to pass into the hands of Mr. Bourcicault next September, and he will open it for a seven months' season with a fairy spectacle from his own pen. Offenbach will furnish the music for the piece.

—Mlle. Sarsi, who does the anaconda dance in the "Black Crook" at Niblo's, cannot acoustom herself to such intimate relations with the said reptile. Though she keeps self-possession before the audience, she has swooned on several occasions after retiring behind the scenes.

—"Bosse!" is the title of a piece about to be produced at Rome. One of the scenes will represent the interview between Bismarck and Jules Favre at Ferrieres, and another the death of Bosse! who, prior to it, makes patriotic propositions as to the future career of France.

—In order that "Cymbeline," the next play of Shakspeare to be produced at the Queen's Theatre, London, may be given with every detail in perfect as possible, it has been already put in rehearsal. Arrangements have been made to secure Mrs. Scott Siddons for the heroine.

—Susan Galton, now playing in Philadelphia, has been engaged by Colonel Sinn for Al. Brown's appear in "Lalla Rookh" at the Grand Opera House. Emma Clyne and Edith Challis have also been engaged. Vine Hamilton is securing a large *corps de ballet*, to be led by Josephine De Rosa.

—Edwin F. Thorne does not appear in the cast of Jarrey Williams' new play, to be written in the *Boss Journal* lists housekeeping in a foreign land too grievous to be borne, and has given up his lonely life to be the Prussian's dry Adelaide Neilson.

—Miss Emma Abbott, the young Toledo lady whom Max Maretzek has taken to Europe to study lyric stage, has fallen in love with a handsome young man, and is about to be married. Of course this will impair her usefulness as a *prima donna*.

—At a performance of "The Marriage of Figaro" last week, in Philadelphia, Mrs. Zaida Solvin fainted on the stage, and the opera was published without the *Cherubino*. Mrs. Seguin had been unwell all the evening, but was unwilling to disappoint the audience.

—It is said that Marie Mazimon has received most flattering offers of engagements both from Russia and America, the latter being the largest the enormous sum of 7,000 francs ($1,349 per night. This is the largest sum, without exception, ever paid to a female performer.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* maintains that the proprietors of Mozart Hall, where Wachtel laid the first foundation of the severe cold which subsequently established him, should be held responsible for the pecuniary loss resulting therefrom, inasmuch as it was owing to faults of construction and management of the hall that the disastrous hoarseness was incurred.

NILSSON'S JEALOUSY OF MISS CARY.

The musical and musical feeling of the occasion, says the *Transcript*, was perfect, and the music as thus performed was relished and understood not merely by those to whom it was a new refinement of presence in which its language spoke, but through the devotion and *ensemble* of thought and feeling of all. Was surprised to drop upon Mrs. Richardson and Mlle. Nilsson, who were waiting along toward School street very lazily and wearily for the carriage opposite the door of concentre's flooded, and could not help seeing how much older Miss Nilsson looked than when I had seen her. She looked harassed, sour, wearied, dissatisfied with herself, and far from feeling happy in her triumphs. They were not for her, and one of whose nerves, stepped forward as she climbed up the hill, and took each step as though she wished it were her last.

Avoiding the crowded side of Tremont street, this was passed by the Messrs. and I have only to observe them just to record a little incident that transpired on the Common. Weston and Miss Carey, whom there was displayed therein a portrait of Miss Cary, one of those still which the readers of the *Times* are no doubt familiar. Weston stopped to look at it, and, to my surprise, pointed to the portrait, and, in a no less surprised tone, said with admiration: "Not a bit like her! She is not pretty like that."

The jealousy indicated fully the state of the feeling existing on the part of Nilsson, who is unquestionably jealous of the native talent.

A little circumstance happened during the performance of Friday evening, of "Il Trovatore," which has not received any notice from the press of the Hub, and which is, therefore, only made public through the columns of the *Times*. At the closing act, in the interior of the prison, *Leonora*, *Manrico* and *Manrico* are together. Miss Carey won a decided success in her aria "Come Dolce," but at the conclusion of the piece, *Leonora*, (Mlle. Nilsson) finding that the time had arrived for her entrance to take a last farewell of her lover, *Manrico*. The applause had not terminated when Nilsson, acting out the sentiment of the moment, threw herself into the forward *Manrico*, in continuance of the act. A storm of hisses and groans then greeted her, which had been overjoyed at the success of Miss Cary, and a regular tumult was at once threatened. Nilsson bit her lips and approached the footlights as if to address the audience, but turned, and, adopting the wiser course, continued, while the uproar was raging upon her until an opportune interruption of the intended *encore* soon subsided. But the enthusiasm at the close of the opera was chilled to a considerable degree, and many harsh expressions and criticisms of the prima donna's action, which is generally considered to have been prompted by jealousy.

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WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELLING agent to sell a best selling machine. Address (stating where last employed), box 2, RAPIDS FOX, Ja., 16 South Fourth-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CLOAK CUTTER. HUTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 243 State-st.

WANTED—GOOD SHIRT IRONERS AND wash women, at West Side Laundry, 107 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE GIRL; one who can take entire charge of child 2 months old; gives other no need apply. Call at office foot of Oak-street, on Rhinelander-st. adv. Short notice.

WANTED—SMART, RELIABLE GIRLS TO learn bonnet frame making, at 234 La SHERLIE & CO.'S, 548 Wabash-av.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS SHIRT IRONERS and one starcher, at the Excelsior Laundry, 202 West Monroe, cor. Morgan-st.

WANTED—ONE WHO CAN STICH MAGAzines. Call at 75, Monday, at 261 Wabash-av., Room 7.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS wool work. Apply at 81 Pierce-st., near South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, WHO UNDERstands weaving and curling hair; also two apprentices girls. Call to-day and Monday at No. 84 Randolph-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GIRLS TO WIRE frames and sew cactus nats. A. A. TURNER, 273 Wabash-av.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, with good reference. 221 Ewing-st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED SERVANTS, to cook, wash and iron, and for general house work. A reference required. Apply, between 9 and 10 a. m., at 371 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, WITH first-class reference, for general housework in a small family in a suburban town; no children; first wages. Address, say where can be seen, from 1 to 3, P. M., box 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—MONDAY MORNING, AT 403 Canal-st., a good cook and dining-room girls.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL WHO CAN cook well; recommended. Apply at Room 4, No. 30 West Madison-st., between 10 a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO TICKETS FOR SAN Francisco, reference, or some city on the route, cheap. Address U 85, Tribune office.

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WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron, at 756 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AT 72 MICHIGAN-AV., A GOOD washer and ironer.

WANTED—A STEADY, ELDERLY WOMAN, German or Scandinavian, to do light housework in a small family. Call at once at No. 9 South Green and South Halsted-sts., rear part.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR SECOND WORK IN a family keeping 3 girls; 26 boarders. Call at 71 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—GIRL FOR GENeral housework, at 44 Winchester av., between Monroe and Adams, near Union Park; must be good cook, washer and ironer. Can call Sunday.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; German or Norwegian preferred. 45 North Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A NEAT YOUNG GIRL FOR housework, in a family for grown persons, with washing for only two. Apply Monday afternoon at 1 West Van Buren-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A SMALL NURSE-GIRL. APPLY at No. 1226 Prairie-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO DO the washing for a small family. One who wants a steady place may apply at 173 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; none need apply without good reference from last place. Call at No. 384 Michigan-av., between 9 and 10 Monday morning.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ALSO AN assistant at 16 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at 242 West Monroe-st.

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WANTED—3 GOOD GIRLS FOR FIRST-CLASS boarding-house, cook, kitchen and dining-room; paid. Apply at Mrs. THOMPSON'S office, No. 1262 State-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK FOR A PRIvate boarding-house. Apply at 544 Wabash-av. immediately.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN OF INTELLIgence, energy and perseverance to engage in a profitable and lucrative occupation. References required. Address I & J 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN IN RETAIL trade; must have best references. Address P 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOCAL EDITOR TO WRITE FOR daily newspaper; must be strictly temperate. Address PEORIA JOURNAL CO., Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT MAN TO SIT with a sick person at night. Inquire to-day (Sunday) at 161 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A COLORED BOY ABOUT 16 OR 17 years old, to take care of a horse and work around the house. Call at 1044 South Park-av.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN (CATHOLIC OF energy and ambition, to go about for a paying business. Address P 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSER FOR a first-class article. Inquire at 52 West Washington-st. basement.

WANTED—AN HONEST AND INDUSTRIOUS boy from 15 to 17 years old to make himself generally useful in a drug store; German preferred. Apply at 102 State-st., after 9 a. m.

WANTED—BOY TO WAIT ON TABLE AT 42 West Washington-st. Must be used to the business.

WANTED—A BOY TO DO WRITING. APPLY at 5 J. M. WETHERELL, Michigan-av., corner of Jackson.

WANTED—MAN TO WORK ON MACHINE making buckram hat frames. A. A. TURNER, 273 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN TO TAKE SAMPLE OF PAN-ANGLE, either in city or country. Address SAM, Carrier No. 13.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS, FOR 10 hours, $1 per day. Only a part of wages cash, the Company paying the other part. Apply to or address DREW & CO., 32 Milwaukee-av., up-stairs.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR THE HOWE Sewing Machine Apply at the Branch office, 40 Clark-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horse and work about house. Call at corner of Ada and Madison-sts., West Side.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN ACCOUNTANT AT 35 ILLINOIS-st., near Wells. Reference required. J. W.

WANTED—GERMAN DRUG CLERK; GOOD salary paid. Call on FULLER & FULLER.

WANTED—20 RETAIL DRY GOODS CLERKS paid to wholesale to go to St. Louis next week; must be in the habit of selling. Apply before 9 o'clock. Address S 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CROCKERY SALESMAN TO SOlicit city orders. Must have good reference. Address Y 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at 382 West Madison-st., corner of Centre-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron. Apply immediately, ready for work, at 756 Wabash-av. Good wages.

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WANTED—A BOY FROM 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD, in a hardware store; must have some knowledge of the business. Apply at 161 West Lake-st.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRUG OFFICE a young man qualified for invoice clerk, and knowledge of bookkeeping; one having reference in the business preferred. Address P 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business. Call at Parent's National Telegraph College, 562 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO BOYS, 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD, to learn an American printer. 31 West Lake-st.

WANTED—3 OR 4 ACTIVE YOUNG MEN AND boys, of good character, for errands. Inquire at 1 & 3 WELCH, 50 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SMART, RELIABLE GIRLS TO learn bonnet frame making, at 234 La SHERLIE & CO.'S, 548 Wabash-av.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS SHIRT IRONERS and one starcher, at the Excelsior Laundry, 202 West Monroe, cor. Morgan-st.

WANTED—ONE WHO CAN STICH MAGAzines. Call at 75, Monday, at 261 Wabash-av., Room 7.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS wool work. Apply at 81 Pierce-st., near South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, WHO UNDERstands weaving and curling hair; also two apprentices girls. Call to-day and Monday at No. 84 Randolph-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GIRLS TO WIRE frames and sew cactus nats. A. A. TURNER, 273 Wabash-av.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, with good reference. 221 Ewing-st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED SERVANTS, to cook, wash and iron, and for general house work. A reference required. Apply, between 9 and 10 a. m., at 371 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, WITH first-class reference, for general housework in a small family in a suburban town; no children; first wages. Address, say where can be seen, from 1 to 3, P. M., box 5, Tribune office.

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WANTED—A GOOD GIRL THAT UNDERstands kitchen work. Inquire at 169 West Van Buren-st., to-day.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; also second girl, in small private family. Inquire at 46 South May-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR KITCHEN ONLY; cook, wash and iron in small private boarding house. Inquire at 1 Ogden-place.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron. Apply immediately, ready for work, at 756 Wabash-av. Good wages.

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WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COOK, WASH AND iron. Apply at 671 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. English, Scotch, or German preferred. Call at 345 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; $4 per week, at 126 North Wood-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children. Apply at 158 South Park-av.

WANTED—A COOK WHO IS A GOOD WASHER and ironer. German or Swede preferred. 29 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A RELIABLE GIRL FOR GENeral housework; small family; where there are two girls. Call to-day, 851 West Lake-st., over Page.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework for a family of four. Must come recommended. 182 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. APPLY AT 162 South Park av., corner Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; German or Norwegian preferred. 84 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 243 Ellis-av. A good place and steady work to good girl.

WANTED—A GIRL, BETWEEN 15 AND 17, TO assist in the housework of a small family; good home for good girl. Apply immediately at 33 Price-place.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, TWO chamber girls and one laundress; also girls for general housework. Apply at Room 5, No. 79 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AT NO. 222 MICHIGAN-AV., A tidy girl for second work and to take care of children.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE FOR CHAMBER and one for table waiter. Apply at 570 Michigan-av.

WANTED—20 GIRLS UNDERSTANDING THOroughly 2 branches of housework, to come at once to our office and convince themselves that this is the best place to obtain first-class situations. Highest wages paid. 126 West Monroe-st., State Intelligence office.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL, COLORED PREferred, at No. 5 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A GOOD JOB COMPOSITOR AND one Gordon press feeders. Good wages and steady employment. Will be given. CLARK & EDDY, Job Printers, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL CLOTHING CUTTER thoroughly acquainted with the whole business; one get good wages and steady employment. Will be given. CLARK & EDDY, Job Printers, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—CAR BUILDERS. APPLY TO DAVID PHILLIPS, Chicago City Railway Company, corner Twentieth and State-sts.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SCROLL SAWyers. Monday morning at 8 o'clock. Steady work and good wages. Apply to KIMBALL & SHERIDAN, corner Fifth-av. and Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD OPERATOR ON THE Howe machine; also 2 good sewers to learn dressmaking. Apply at 56 TOPPING'S dry goods store, 657 West Madison-st.

WANTED—20 EXPERIENCED HANDS TO machine lace collars. Also one forewoman. Apply at 226 West Lake-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS ON neckties and bows; also girls to learn. Apply 75 Clark-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO RUN SINGER'S SEWing machine, and to learn the corset trade; good wages and steady work. Call 261 West Madison.

WANTED—A LADY TO GIVE INSTRUCTION on Howe sewing machine; must be thoroughly competent. Apply at 226 South Halsted-st., before 9 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—SHIRT MAKERS AND FINISHers. The highest price paid for good hands. Trade Palace Shirt Factory, 262 South Clark-st., between Harrison and Van Buren-sts.

WANTED—SEWING MACHINE GIRLS, HAND sewing girls, button-hole makers and tailors, all to work on coats. 227 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

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STEINER IN CINCINNATI.

A Chicago Manager Gives Perkopolis a Sensation.

Part of Miss Cushman's Receipts Seized and Confiscated.

Cincinnati does not have many sensations. When she does have one, therefore, she makes the most of it. There is within her walls a gentleman named Fiedeldey—pronounced Feedle-dy by orthgraphers. When the amusement business is dull and the market demand exceeds the supply, Mr. Fiedeldey goes to work to create a disturbance, and the newspapers are lively for awhile. When the season of *lenlenge* is unconscionably barren of mirth-provokative matter, the reporters of the Cincinnati press get Mr. Fiedeldey to kick up a shindy, that the public may be entertained. The stimulus required is said to be slight. Mr. Fiedeldey, who might else have continued unknown abroad until his ashes were interred, his head faintly illumined with the obscure halo of a village reputation, has recently become immortal by contact with a nomadic citizen of Chicago. The gentleman to whom allusion is made is Mr. Steiner, Secretary of Board of Managers of the Star Lecture Course. A few weeks ago Mr. Steiner shot madly from his sphere for the purpose of gallanting—in a strictly managerial sense—Miss Charlotte Cushman, the distinguished tragedienne, through the various cities of the West. At the end of a very successful tour, he found himself in Cincinnati. To prevent the slender thread of this narrative from severing suddenly, a little retrospection becomes necessary. The city of which we speak has a poverty in places of elegant amusement almost equal to its dest tution of public hostelries. One of these is Mozart Hall, which has an auditorium actually located, that, as regards the public safety and convenience might with equal propriety have been built on the most elevated spur of Jack's beanstalk. Another is Pike's Hall, erected by Silas. N. Pike, now of New York, a perennial benefactor of a city that has as few men of his sagacity as any city of the West. It is one of the handsomest places of theatrical entertainment in the country. The hall first mentioned is but ederer the arsenal and sacrifices citizens regardful of personal safety. It is managed by an unwieldy corporation, which renders impossible the management of the needs' next Tuesday evening, the programme to be hereafter published.

A Contradiction.

The statement made in the Chicago Times, that President Farwell received and read a letter of the Chicago Committee in a distant and indifferent manner when they called upon him, has led to the following correspondence:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A few days ago I interpreted to Hon. C. B. Farwell the fact that he was the bearer of a letter from General Grant was opposed to the Chicago Relief bill, and asked Mr. Farwell to ascertain if such was the case. I have just received a note from him, of which the following is a copy. You can publish it, if you desire. Yours, etc., CHARLES H. REED.

CHICAGO, March 9, 1872.

C. H. Reed, Esq., Chicago:

DEAR SIR: Your despatch received. I know of my own knowledge that the President is in favor of our Relief bill. He so stated to the whole Committee in my presence, in a conversation with Senator Conkling, yesterday, and that he had received but four-fifths of the Senate were also in favor of it; that outside of a few Democrats, the only trouble is the constitutional objection. I believe that we shall pass the bill. Yours truly, C. B. FARWELL.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1872.

L'Homme Propose, et Dieu Dispose.

Nineteen years ago last evening, Colonel Woolley, mine host of the Sarnia House, put a finale to the first sentence of the above heading; the last has been very painfully verified by the events of the past years of complete connubial felicity. This happy returning anniversary was brilliantly celebrated, the evening by Mrs. Woolley, not Woolett; it being also the return of that accomplished lady's 43d birthday. The spread-out, which a host of friends were partook of, was in the dining-hall of that hotel, and was equal to the desires and taste of the most fastidious epicurean. Many congratulations of happy memory continued to be showered upon the mercurial countenance of the hostess, while the *vis-a-vis* of her husband continues to be a motto, while *vis-a-vis matrimonial* was in her possession. The festivities of the evening were enjoyable until the midnight bell ushered in the day of sacred rest.

Obituary.

Another of Chicago's eldest citizens and representative men has ceased to exist, and his death will cause sorrow in the community. Stanley H. Ogden, a member of the well-known firm of Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., died at the residence of his son-in-law, No. 31 East Sixteenth street, on Friday last. He was born in Saratoga in 1814, and was consequently 57 years of age. Coming to this city when a young man, he had been identified with the growth and prosperity of Chicago, and did a great deal, in a quiet way, to advance her interests. Although possessed with considerable wealth, he was not ostentatious, preferring that his benevolence should be known only to Him who judges all. Mr. Fleetwood was an enterprising gentleman and an excellent citizen; his characteristics endeared him to his family and to those who were fortunate enough to make his acquaintance, and his memory will ever remain bright and be cherished by them. The funeral will take place from Grace Church at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Some untoward chance threw Mr. Steiner into the hands of the Philistines of Mozart Hall, and Miss Cushman read there on the first night of the engagement with attendant circumstances of dizzy flights of stairs, she could scarcely recover herself during the whole evening, and accordingly appeared at a disadvantage. All the physiologists agree, that respiration is difficult, and all elocutionary effort was of course painful. Being a singer of Lieder herself, Miss Cushman is the "snow line," the cold was intense, and it is not to be wondered at that she caught a severe influenza. Leaving Mozart Hall, she was actually flapping in the wind as the reading progressed. Therefore the manager, yielding to the request of the gifted lady, determined to be near the fire of a tired and timorous public, who had a natural aversion to climbing lofty monuments of architectural skill, and engaged Pike's Hall for the ensuing evening, and advertised the change duly in the newspapers. The agent of Mozart Hall was informed of the transfer, and the persons for the same in a letter gracefully and politely worded. The management were not satisfied. They considered the vacation of their hall as an insult to the place, (although 620 would suppose from its altitude it was above insult) and personally derogatory to Mr. Fiedeldey, President of the Board of Directors and Mr. Thiessen, the agent, called upon Mr. Steiner in his room at the Gibson House, and demanded the rent of the hall for two nights, including the wages of ushers, amounting in the aggregate to $60. Mr. Steiner declined to pay that amount, but offered $100 as a compromise. From a lively account of the affair, which appears in the Cincinnati Commercial, we learn that Mr. Fiedeldey, striking that cheerful attitude which is peculiarly his own when his skin comfortably fits his person, swung his arms over the manager's head, and told him that he had had enough of such nonsense, and if he didn't pay up now, he'd give it to him double, all flying about his ears. If people couldn't bring decent shows to the city, they had better stay away and not pay the rent of the hall to anybody. The friends of the gentle Steiner, in Chicago, will be pleased to learn from the same source that "Fiedeldey's personal appearance was the same as before," for they have long suspected that he had an element of heroism in his composition.

Cincinnati never forgives its debtors, especially if they are in the lecture or amusement line. It has a shrewd way of collecting dues. After this class of itinerants. The method has been practiced by some of the newspapers of the city with the most satisfactory results. If a star in any line of lecture, concert, or whatever the entertainment may be, progresses favorably, and when all are ready to settle in and be counted, is unwilling to his ill-gotten gains, the creditor suddenly appears upon the scene, and in the person of a Constable unsheaths a red sword and with a mighty dirty dezzer saw through the little aperatsare in the front of the office, claws the receipts, and dashes off in the most business like manner. In the second reading at Pike's Hall, practiced with ingenious additions. Mr. Lloyd, a gentleman who is at present office assistant to Steiner, had never been able to cope with a line of steamships, dispersed the pasteboards and received the money. Steiner is generally "in" on such occasions, and when he saw the lion-like Fiedeldey, reinforced by a Deputy Sheriff and several Constables, howling at the business, he valorously thrust the bulk of the receipts deep into his breeches pocket. Suddenly the Constable made a rush at the safe, and Mr. Lloyd, who